The New-York Times.

VOL. XI....NO. 3118. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE REBELLION.

No Movement of the Armies of the Potomac.

SKIRMISH AT SENECA CREEK.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK

Our Army in Excellent Condition.

Rumored Advance of Gen. Johnston.

MORE SUCCESSES IN THE WEST.

Wholesale Arrest of Members of the Maryland Legislature.

Great Success of the National Loan---List of Agents Appointed.

Efficiency of the Blockade of the Mississippi.

Important from Gen. Fremont's Column.

INTERESTING FROM KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

EXCELLENT HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

The health of the soldiers still continues to be remarkably good. The official report of the number sick shows a slight increase of this week over the last, but not a total of anything like as large as would be expected. The following are the numbers in each Hospital: E-street Hospital, 80; Seminary, 167; Union Hospital, 207; Columbia, 236. Regulars, 78. Eruptive diseases, 23. Total, 790. Considering the number of men here, this is a very low total—not as large as it would be among the same number of persons in the City of New-York, being less than one per cent. of the Army. The mortality is very slight, not ten per cent. of the sick.

EXTRA CABINET MEETING.

Gen. MEIGS and Postmaster BLAIR returned from St. Louis this morning. Upon their arrival an extra meeting of the Cabinet was held, for the purpose of hearing their reports.

GEN. FREMONT'S DIFFICULTIES.

The nature of Mr. BLAIR'S report is against the policy pursued by Gen. FREMONT. It is complained by FRANK BLAIR that Gen. FREMONT is making preparations for his expedition down the Mississippi, and is more intent upon striking a blow at the Cotton States, and opening the river to the sea, than he is of clearing the State of Missouri of the marauding rebels that now infest it. Gen. FREMONT is reported to have closed his doors against the contractors, and is guilty of refusing audiences to politicians and State officials who love to grind axes.

POSSIBLE RESIGNATION OF GEN. FREMONT.

The session of the Cabinet over this matter was quite long. It is possible the conclusion was to supercede Gen. FREMONT, *probably* by tendering him a different and less important command, which will involve the necessity of his again resigning from the Army.

OUSTING TRAITORS.

Lieutenant-Colonel RAMSEY, now in command at the Arsenal, commenced, to-day, to discharge persons employed there who are suspected of sympathising with the rebels. Among them are several who have been regarded as among the most efficient and valuable employes.

Portable bake-ovens, capable of supplying a thousand loaves of bread a day, are now in successful operation in Gens. SMITH'S and SICKLES' Brigades, and in a day or two another will be put in operation for Gen. KEARNEY'S Brigade.

There have been no arrivals from below to-day,

AN ARRIVAL FROM VIRGINIA—WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

A gentleman from Berkly County, Va., arrived in the city to-day. He reports that the destruction of property on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to exceed anything heretofore reported. The intention of the rebels evidently is to to make the road valueless as a means of transportation for the Government in case they should be driven from Northern Virginia. Hence in addition to tearing up the rails, seizing locomotives, cars, tools, and everything of any service to them, increasing their own facilities by extending the Winchester road to Strasburgh, they are wantonly destroying the road bed, bridges, buildings, watering stations, and every other species of property which may at a future time be necessary or useful to the successful working of the road.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

The first Seven and three-tenths per cent. Treasury Notes were issued by the Treasury Department to-day, and forwarded to the first subscriber, a New-Yorker. They will be issued as fast as possible, and delivered on the order of subscription.

NO ACTIVE WAR MOVEMENTS.

There have been no incidents of moment on the other side to-day. There were the usual skirmishes between pickets. The usual parades, reviews, practice, &c., but nothing more.

MARYLAND SECESSIONISTS DEFEATED.

To-morrow was the day originally fixed for passing the ordinance of Secession through the Maryland Legislature, to aid the invasion of the State by the rebel troops. There will not be a quorum of the Legislature outside of the United States forts, so that no ordinance will likely to pass; but, nevertheless, the rebel commander may assume that it would have passed if the Legislature had met, and so may carry out their part of the programme of crossing the Potomac—if they can

Unless they do attempt a forward movement to-morrow, it is hardly likely they will ever come ahead.

Paymaster CAMP left Washington to-day, with money enough to pay the men of Gen. BANKS' column.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prince SALM SALM has been attached to Gen. BLENKER'S Staff.

To-day Gen. MANSFIELD and Staff paid a visit to Gen. BLENKER'S Brigade and were warmly received.

Lieut. POE, of the Topographical Engineers, who conducted the reconnoissance of Gen. MCCLELLAN in Western Virginia, and who is now attached to his Staff, has had permission granted by the War Department to take command of the Second Michigan Regiment.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

PICKET FIGHT AT SENECA CREEK—COMMUNICATION WITH BRITISH CONSULS IN THE SECEDED PORTS—SUPPRESSION OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER—THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

A dispatch to the War Department, dated Darnestown, says that a party of the Thirty-fourth New-York Regiment, Col. LA DUE, crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, on Monday night, and encountered a force of three companies, losing two or three men out of fifteen. The next morning they shelled the rebel camp, and drove the enemy back.

A private letter says Corporal GRACEY was killed, and Corporal ZOGG wounded.

The Philadelphia Fire Zouaves were reviewed by the President to-day.

Postmaster-General BLAIR has returned from Missouri.

It is ascertained at the Department of State that hereafter communications between the British Government and its Consuls in ports of the insurrectionary States will, with the consent of our Government, be carried on by means of British vessels-of-war. This course will obviate the embarrassments which have hitherto attended those communications through other channels.

The following notice was issued through the Post-office Department to-day:

Ordered, That the Louisville *Courier*, found to be an advocate of treasonable hostility to the Government and authority of the United States, be excluded from the mails and post-offices of the United States until further orders.

By order of the Postmaster General,
JOHN A. KASSON,
First Assistant Postmaster General.

All candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, are required to report at Newport, R. I., between the 20th and 30th insts., and not at Annapolis, as heretofore.

Quartermaster-General MEIGS has returned to Washington, from the West.

An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held this afternoon. All the members were present.

GEO. WILKES yesterday presented, on behalf of the State of California, a beautiful flag to the First California Regiment, in a neat and brief speech.

Col. MATHESON replied gracefully, in accepting the present.

The California Senators LATHAM and MCDOUGAL, and others, delivered addresses which were received with applause.

The President this morning made the following appointments for a new Kentucky Brigade, which is now ready to take the field as a portion of Gen. ANDERSON'S command:

Major W. Z. WARD, of Kentucky, Colonel of the First Regiment; John H. Ward, of Bowling Green, Ky., Lieutenant-Colonel; Jas. B. Carlisle, Major.

Second Regiment—Ed. H. HOBSON, Colonel; John Carlisle, Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hobson, Major.

Third Regiment—WADE VELAGAS, Colonel; Z. C. Edwards, Quartermaster; J. D. Williams, Commissary.

R. F. MORLEY, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed General Manager of the military railroad routes, in place of Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT.

A Committee of Philadelphia Hope Hose Company arrived to-day and tendered, through Col. FLORENCE, the use of theiy steam-engine to the Government.

JAMES M. REYNOLDS, of New-York, was to-day appointed Sutler to the Highland Regiment.

Private MOSELY, of Company I, New-York Twelfth Regiment, fell dead in camp this P. M. from appoplexy.

Corporal ALFRED HOUGHLAND, of Niles, Mich., Company E, Second Michigan Regiment, was shot this morning while on picket duty to the left of Bailey's Cross Roads. The ball penetrated one shoulder and passed out the other, striking a private, who stood behind him, in the arm. HOUGHLAND'S injury, though severe, is not likely to prove fatal.

The rebels in Alexandria have fine opportunities to communicate with their Virginia friends by passing down the river in boats beyond our lines.

Liquor-selling clandestinely continues.

Nothing of especial interest has taken place on the Virginia side to-day.

AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LOAN.

LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE NATIONAL LOAN DESIGNATED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY UP TO THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1861.

MAINE—J. H. Roak, Auburn, Auburn; Samuel F. Hersey, Bangor; D. C. Magoun, Bath; Thomas Marshall, Belfast; George Darnes, Calais; O. S. Livermore, Eastport; N. Wood, Gardiner; W. M. Thomas, Portland; Abner Coburn, Skowhegan; William Singer, Thomaston; D. L. Millikin, Waterville.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Hale Roberts, Concord; Joseph H. Smith, Dover; T. H. Leverett, Keene; John S. Kidder, Manchester; Isaac Spaulding, Nashua; Samuel Lord, Portsmouth.

VERMONT—N. R. Williston, Brattleboro'; Vernon P. Noyes, Burlington; E. P. Jewett, Montpelier; Hiram B. Sowles, St. Albans.

MASSACHUSETTS.—James G. Carney, Boston; William Gray, Boston; Edward Lawrence, Charlestown; Oliver Hall, Dorchester; Jefferson Borden, Fall River; Ebenezer Torrey, Fitchburg; Isaac Somes, Gloucester; W. B. Washburn, Greenfield; George Cogswell, Haverhill; Charles S. Storrow, Lawrence; S. W. Stickney, Lowell; M. C. Pratt, Lynn; Micajah Lunt, Newburyport; Charles R. Tucker, New-Bedford; J. H. Butler, Northampton; Julius Rockwell, Pittsfield; J. H. Loud, Plymouth; Josiah Brigham, Quincy; Samuel Guild, Roxbury; L. B. Harrington, Salem; P. F. Wilcox, Springfield; Ebenezer Sutton, South Danvers; Lovett Morse, Taunton; E. B. Gillett, Westfield; S. Salisbury, Worcester.

CONNECTICUT—Philo C. Calhoun, Bridgeport; Clapp Spooner, Bridgeport; Edward N. Shelton, Birmingham; Samuel Tweedy, Danbury; S. Arnold, East Haddam; Henry A. Perkins, Hartford; John H. Watkinson, Middletown; Joel H. Guy, Meriden; Ezra H. Read, New-Haven; W. H. Chapman, New-London; E. T. Butler, Norfolk; Charles Isaacs, Norwalk; Franklin Nichols, Norwich; Allen Hammond, Rockville; Stiles Stanton, Stonington; John W. Leeds, Stamford; J. P. Elton, Waterbury; Horace Staples, Westport; Wm. H. Phelps, West Winstead; S. H. Walcott, Windham.

RHODE ISLAND.—Byron Diman, Bristol; W. V. Daboll, Cranston; C. A. Whitman, Coventry; Oliver Chase, Fall River; R. B. Kinsley, Newport; J. J. Reynolds, North Kingston; Elisha P. Potter, South Kingston: S. Benedict, North Providence; N. M. Wheaton, Warren: H. N. Campbell, Westerly; Ezekiel Fowler, Woonsocket; Amos D. Smith, Providence; Josiah Chapen, Providence; Seth Paddleford, Providence.

NEW-YORK.—S. K. Alden, Albany; Thomas W. Olcott, Albany; James S. Seymour, Auburn; John Magee, Bath; Ammi Doubleday, Binghamton; Gibson T. Williams, Buffalo; Rufus H. King, Catskill; W. H. Averell, Cooperstown; John Arnott, Elmira. James S. Wadsworth, Geneseo; Charles Cook, Havana; E. Gifford, Hudson; Wm. Keep, Lockport; George W. Kerr, Newburgh; James H. Smith, Norwich; James Platt, Oswego; James E. Mott, Poughkeepsie; Asa Sprague, Rochester; J. Wilkinson, Syracuse; D. T. Vail, Troy; T. Walker, Utica; T. H. Camp, Watertown; Morris Ketchum, New-York City.

NEW-JERSEY—J. J. Blair, Belvidere; J. Gill, Camden; William Rhea, Hackettstown; John Cassedy, Jersey City; Jesse Smith, Morristown; Joseph A. Halsey, Newark; John B. Hill, New-Brunswick; R. S. Field, Princeton; J. Doughty, Somerville.

PENNSYLVANIA—A. Burton, Bristol; Wm. Keyser, Chambersburgh; C. E. Dubois, Doylestown; G. Swope, Gettysburgh; W. M. Kerr, Harrisburgh; C. Hager, Lancaster; J. W. Gleninger, Lebanon; Wm. Cameron, Lewisburgh; George Smuller, Middletown; J. Boyer, Norristown; J. B. Packer, Northumberland; Joshua Hanna, Pittsburgh; Jay Cooke, Philadelphia; J. Shippen, Pottsville; C. M. Reed, Washington; Jesse Hook, Waynesburgh; Isaac Eckert, Reading; G. M. Hollenback, Wilesbarre; Henry Welsh, York.

DELAWARE—Thomas M. Rodney, Wilmington.

MARYLAND—John Hopkins, Baltimore.

INDIANA—C. S. Stevenson, Indianapolis; G. A. Thornton, Bedford; E. J. Claypool, Cornersville; Samuel Bayard, Evansville; Chas. D. Bond, Fort Wayne; W. H. Fogg, Jeffersonville; J. C. Brockenbrough, Lafayette; U. C. Follett, Laporte; C. B. Burkam, Lawrenceburgh; J. B. Howe, Lima; Jas. Cheney, Logansport; George D. Fitzhugh, Madison; John H. Burson, Muncie; Walter Mann, New-Albany; Charles F. Coffin, Richmond; W. C. McReynolds, Rushville; Horatio Chapin, South Bend; Preston Hussey, Terre Haute; J. F. Bayard, Vincennes; R. T. Overstreet, Franklin; S. P. Williams, Lima.

ILLINOIS—Julius White, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Chicago; A. C. Fuller, Belvidere; James Mitchell, Freeport; W. W. Huntingdon, Galena; M. Starr, Rockford; James Y. Cory, Waukegan; N. B. Buford, Rock Island: N. Bushnell, Quincy.

OHIO.—O. H. Fitch, Ashatabula; E. H. Moore, Athens; N. W. Goodhue, Akron; John C. Tallman, Bridgeport; James Walker, Belfontaine; Robert Buchanon, Cincinnati; W. G. Deshler, Columbus; Henry Massie, Chillicothe; C. Dewey, Cadiz; H. B. Hurlburt, Cleveland; E. N. Gill, Cuyahoga Falls; O. Ballard, Circleville; W. K. Johnson, Coshocton; Peter Odlin, Dayton; Hosea Williams, Delaware; H. C. Heistand, Eaton; Elijah De Witt, Elyria; Wm. O. Collins, Hillsborough; Wm. Beckett, Hamilton; John Madera, Logan; A. H. Dunlery, Lebanon; J. Ault, Marion; R. K. Enoe, Millersburgh; James Purely, Mansfield; John Mills, Marietta; Jonathan Binns, Mount Pleasant; H. B. Curtis, Mount Vernon; Isaac Steese, Massillon; John Gardiner, Norwalk; Willard Warner, Newark; Joseph G. Young, Piqua; W. Kinney, Portsmouth; S. S. Osborne, Painesville; Daniel P. Evans, Ripley; E. S. Comstock, Ravenna; J. J. Brooks, Salem; Wm. Spencer, Steubenville; F. F. McGrew, Springfield; O. Follet, Sandusky; A. Stone, Jr., Toledo; John G. Telford, Troy; Paul Jones, Toledo; Henry P. Espy, Urbana; E. Quimby, Jr., Wooster; Henry B. Perkins, Warren; A. Hirling, Xenia; David Tod, Youngstown; D. Applegate, Zanesville.

MICHIGAN—H. K. Sanger, Detroit.

WISCONSIN—L. G. Fisher, Beloit; J. A. Pury, Elkhorn; Edward Pies, Fon du Lac; E. B. Smith, Green Lake; C. C. Washburne, La Crosse; Edward D. Holton, Milwaukee; George S. Wright, Racine.

MISSOURI—Benjamin Farrar, St. Louis.

KENTUCKY—Wm. Richardson, Louisville; Joshua F. Speed, Louisville.

VIRGINIA—D. Lamb, Wheeling.

CALIFORNIA—D. W. Cheeseman, San Francisco.

FROM GEN. BANKS' ARMY.

AFFAIRS IN FREDERICK, MD.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Immediately after the farce was gone through with yesterday afternoon of calling the roll and adjournment, an unusual stir took place in the community. Companies of WILSON'S regiment were observed passing through the city in different directions and soon it was found that the city was walled in, so far as an outlet was concerned. No one could pass without a pass from the Provost-Marshal, whose office was soon crowded with an excited throng of people, who had been stopped and turned back.

In the meantime, Lieut. CARMICHAEL, of the Baltimore Police, was moving quietly about with his officers, accompanied by a squad of military, making arrests, commencing with the officers of the Legislature, and especially the clerks, who concluded that they would keep the legislative machine going until a quorum should arrive.

The first occupant of the guard-house was the Clerk of the House, MILTON Y. KIDD. His Assistant, THOMAS H. MOORE, could not be found till late in the evening, but was finally arrested. The Clerk of the Senate, Mr. KILGOUR, and his Assistant, Mr. CARMACK, were also found after much difficulty, and taken to the same destination.

Mr. GORDON, of Alleghany, and Mr. MCCUBBIN, of Alleghany, were next taken, and soon Messrs. SALMON and DURANT were in durance vile. An effort was then made to find Messrs. KESSLER and MILLS. At a late hour Mr. KESSLER was arrested, but Mr. MILLS, at the last accounts, had not been taken.

The aim of the officers was to arrest all the members who voted for Mr. WALLIS' famous Report, about 30,000 copies of which were yesterday seized and appropriated to camp uses, as being a treasonable document.

During the afternoon the Union members of the House and Senate met in caucus and resolved that the action of the Senators present in not assembling, having virtually brought the Legislature to an end, they would return to their homes and not again attempt to reassemble. Mr. LONG, in the meantime, was delegated to prepare a brief statement, to be signed and published by the members present. The arrest of the Clerks will prevent them from calling the roll, and so the Legislature is at an end.

Several of the most noisy and active Secessionists in town, have also been arrested. The prisoners will remain in the guard-house all night, and be removed to Fort McHenry in the morning.

FREDERICK, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The Union members of both Houses refused to meet this morning. The Legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent calling the roll. The Union members will leave this afternoon for home, and the secession members for Fort McHenry. The city is quiet. The talk of invasion by Gen. JOHNSTON is laughed at. Union flags are flying, with the motto: "The Union must be preserved."

After twenty-four hours' confinement, the officers of the Legislature were allowed their liberty on taking the oath of allegiance. All assented except JOHN N. BREWER, the reading clerk, who refused, and was sent off with nine members to Annapolis. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was not a member of the Legislature in the city, all having left for home. Those taken to Annapolis are: E. Salmon, Josiah H. Gordon, Richard C. McCubbin, Thomas J. Claggett, Bernard Mills, Clark J. Durant, Andrew Kessler, Lawrence Jones, Wm. R. Miller. The great body of the secession members did not make their appearance.

FROM DARNESTOWN.

THE MUTINEERS RETURNED TO DUTY—COULDN'T PRAY FOR HIS ENEMIES—RUMORED ADVANCE OF JOHNSTON.

DARNESTOWN, Monday, Sept. 16.

The remaining mutineers of the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, twenty-three in number, are to be sent to Baltimore to-day, and forwarded thence to Tortugas. The original number was 202, but the remainder have returned to their duty and allegiance.

Yesterday was among the hottest days of the season. For several hours the thermometer stood at 93° in a shady location.

One of the prisoners, Rev. Mr. WILSON, of Baltimore, was invited to conduct religious ceremonies in the encampment of the Fifth Connecticut, but he declined to do so.

Reports are current here that JOHNSTON is moving up on the Virginia side of the Potomac. Some state his force as high as 35 to 40,000. If he essays the attempt his advance will be met in a becoming manner.

The number of important political prisoners now held by Provost-Marshal STONE, of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, is 12; the cases of several others have been disposed of. The number of prisoners confined by edict of Courts-martial is comparatively small, considering the magnitude of the Army.

FROM ROCKVILLE.

ROCKVILLE, Sunday, Sept. 15.

It is currently stated that an important conference was held yesterday, at which were present several high military gentlemen.

The arrest of Messrs. BONIC, BREWER and YOUNG, has stricken terror into the secession ranks of our community, and it is said that some of the leading "*Peacemen*" are expecting to be arrested likewise.

NAMES OF THE ARRESTED MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The following is a list of the members of the Legislature and others arrested at Frederick for disloyalty. They were sent to Annapolis, *viâ* the Relay House, and will probably proceed to Fortress Monroe by the first steamer, unless detained by order of the Government:

RICHARD C. MCKUBIN, of Annapolis.
S. P. CARMACK, Senate Committee Clerk.
E. A. HANSON.
THOS. E. SCHLEIGH, Doorkeeper of the House.
CLARKE J. DURANT, of Leonardtown, St. Mary's County, merchant, member of the House.
J. LAWRENCE JONES, of Talbot County, mechanic, member of the House.
MILTON G. KIDD, Chief Clerk of the House.
F. H. MOORE, Assistant Clerk of the House.
C. G. KILBOURNE, Speaker of the House.
JOHN M. BREWER, Reading Clerk of the Senate.
E. SALMON, of Frederick County, farmer, member of the House.
JOSIAH H. GORDON, of Alleghany County, sawyer member of the House.
THOMAS J. CLAGGETT, of Frederick County, farmer, member of the House.
OSCAR MILES, of St. Marys, planter, Senator.
ANDREW KESSLER, Jr., of Frederick County, farmer, member of the House.
Also, Messrs. ELBIES, RILEY and JOHN HAMAN, hotel-keepers, near Frederick City.

The following is a list of persons arrested who refused to take the oath of allegiance and are now under guard at Frederick: Thomas Hooper, Wm. Baylis, F. W. Desley, F. Davis and R. Fowler.

A new paper, called the *New Dominion*, appears to-morrow from the office of the late *Exchange*.

GEN. FREMONT'S COMMAND.

IMPORTANT FROM JEFFERSON CITY.

RUMORED OCCUPATION OF LEXINGTON BY GEN. PRICE, AND ADVANCE OF BEN MCCULLOCH ON JEFFERSON CITY.

JEFFERSON CITY, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes that we have no definite reports from Lexington, but it is a settled fact that that place is invested by Gen. PRICE, with some 15,000 rebel troops. Good military authorities here are confident, however, that the United States troops there have been reinforced, and that, unless the place was taken yesterday, it is safe.

Gen. PRICE is reported to have a large park of artillery, part of which are the guns taken from Gen. SIGEL at the battle of Springfield.

A part of Gen. PRICE'S force is reported to be forty miles from this city. His scouts have been seen fifteen miles from here.

BEN MCCULLOCH, with 18,000 well-armed rebels, is reported to be advancing rapidly from the southwest, in the direction of either Rolla or this city.

Many think this will be the point of attack. Another object of this march is said to be to get between our troops at Rolla and other points and prevent junctions while Gen. PRICE is operating against Lexington and the Capital, and if these plans are successful then form a junction with Gen. PRICE.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT BOONEVILLE.

CAPT. EPPSTEIN'S OFFICIAL REPORT—THE UNION-DEFEAT FOUR TIMES THEIR NUMBER.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following account of an engagement with the rebels at Booneville, on the 13th, taken from Capt. EPPSTEIN'S official report:

The Captain says that after the fight had lasted about an hour, the Secessionists, whom he had taken as hostages, became so restless that they begged him to allow one of their number to go with a flag of truce and ask an armistice. This hostage came back soon afterwards, while I let the men cease firing, with the request to know my conditions. I then demanded that they should withdraw the secession forces two miles from the city, and not molest any of our families or any other Union people, and to leave the arms of the killed and wounded on the ground where they fell, while I promised to let the prisoners free whom I had taken, with the exception of Preacher POINTER, who, I informed them, I would shoot in case they should not honorably keep their promise for seven days. They left town according to this agreement with me."

Thus it will be seen that the gallant fellow, with only 150 men, actually dictated his own terms to fully four times his number.

The enemy fought well for a little while, but out of the whole 600, only six could be found to storm the works. Their leaders bravely led the way, but they absolutely refused to follow. Of these six, our men killed four, including their two leaders—Col. BROWN and his son, Capt. BROWN. These latter two fell near the intrenchments, and were drawn in. They died inside of them. Besides these, the enemy lost eight or ten killed and wounded.

MISSOURI WAR ITEMS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

The steamer *War Eagle* arrived this evening, having left Booneville at 3 P. M. to-day, reports all quiet there. There were about 2,200 National troops there when the boat left, besides the Home Guards consisting of the Iowa Fifth, the Illinois Eighth, and a battalion of the Indiana Twenty-second.

Last night a battalion of Home Guards were sent west to guard the Lamin Bridge, eight miles from Booneville. On entering the bridge, they were fired upon by the rebel pickets, and returned the fire, killing one rebel and wounding another. None of the Home Guards were injured.

A private in the Iowa Fifth, named WM. BARRETT, committed suicide on the *War Eagle* this evening on the way down, by shooting himself.

The *Clara Bell* had arrived in safety at Lexington.

A courier just from Booneville reports that the rebel force was retreating towards Gen. PRICE'S command.

Besides Col. BROWN and his son, the Secessionists lost two other Captains.

Col. BROWN was armed with three eight-inch revolvers, a rifle, a sword and a bowie-knife. These weapons are now in the possession of Lieut. PEASE.

The correspondent of the *Republican* says that reliable information has been received that Lexington still held out on Monday, and had been slightly reinforced.

Two thousand men from here had arrived at Arrow Rock, but GREEN and HAINS had left, with 5,000 to 6,000 men, taking a southwesterly direction.

PURCHASE OF CANADIAN HORSES BY THE GOVERNMENT.

TORONTO, C. W., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

A large number of horses are being brought here for the National Government. Several hundred have been shipped during the past few days.

THE NATIONAL LOAN.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The subscriptions to the Treasury loan, yesterday, reached nearly $226,000.

LAUNCHING OF A NEW GUNBOAT.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The new gunboat *Sagimore* was launched today from SAMPSON'S Yard, East Boston. Her keel was laid 60 days ago. Two other gunboats are nearly ready for launching at East Boston.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

NO COMMUNICATION SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Wednesday, Sept. 18—11:30 A. M.

There has been no communication with any part of the Southern lines since six o'clock last evening. Consequently we have no information concerning the progress of Gen. ROSECRANS' command and the Home Guard which left by rail this morning and last night. The city is quiet but full of unreliable rumors.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Sept. 17.

In the Senate, a bill was introduced to provide for the security of the State Army and protection of the railroads.

In the House, Mr. WOLF'S report from the Committee on National Affairs was adopted—70 to 36.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported substantially as follows:

Whereas, The rebel troops have invaded Kentucky, and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire; therefore,

Resolved, That Gen. ANDERSON be invited to take instant charge of this Department, and call out a force sufficient to expel the invaders.

This passed the House and the Senate concurred 25 to 9.

The Senate also passed the Conklin resolution with but 3 nays, which proposes to confine the war to the two armies, and discountenance partisan quarrels, as leading to civil war.

TROOPS MOVING SOUTHWARD.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Sept. 17—Midnight.

The Southern cars have not arrived.

Part of ROUSSEAU'S Brigade is now landing here, and it is understood they are to proceed southward over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad immediately.

The Home Guards are all out in uniform. Their destination is supposed to be southward.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated that the War Department has at last decided to discharge the Texan soldiers, who, under Gen. TWIGGS, had to surrender themselves prisoners of war, and who for several months past have been encamped at Fort Hamilton. This measure will be tantamount to disbanding the several companies of the First, Third and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, which are now at the Fort, and steps will be taken at once to reorganize these companies, and form them into a battalion on Governor's Island. Recruiting parties will be told off from Company A, Permanent Party, on the Island, and will proceed immediately to recruit for the disbanded companies of the regiments named above.

The Captain of one of the companies (Company A, Eighth Infantry) is MILTON COGSWELL, Colonel of the Tammany Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

Five thousand Sharpe's rifles are on their way to New-York, from the Sharpe rifle manufactory, for *secret service*.

The war-steamer *Pensacola*, which for some time past has been at the Washington Navy-yard fitting out, will shortly be ready for service. There has been some unusual delay in providing her machinery, which is said to be of the most approved kind, and equal, if not superior, to any at present in use.

Three of the gun-boats building at Mound City, on the Ohio, near Cairo, and intended for operations on the Western rivers, are nearly completed. They have been named respectively the *George B. McLellan*, *N. P. Banks* and *Joe Holt*, the latter name being chosen by the workmen. One will be ready for launching on the 25th inst., and the other two on the 5th of October, according to contract.

The steamer *E. B. Hale* hauled out yesterday to the buoy, and will proceed to sea again immediately.

The United States storeship *Release* is preparing to take in a supply of stores for the blockading fleet, which, in this respect, requires great attention. Lieutenant in command, N. COLLINS, is ordered to the new gunboat *Unadilla*, built in this City by JOHN ENGLIS.

The Court-martial at the Navy-yard continued in session yesterday, and tried a marine for stabbing his comrade. The sentence is not known yet.

The Navy Retiring Board, which was ordered to meet at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday last, has not yet convened.

ARRIVAL OF THE SECOND BUFFALO REGIMENT.

LIST OF OFFICERS—THE MAYOR OF BUFFALO WITH THEM.

One of the finest bodies of men which have passed through this City since the second call for volunteers, arrived yesterday morning, from Buffalo, *viâ* the Erie Railroad, and is known as the Second Buffalo Regiment. There are eleven companies, numbering 765 rank and file, accompanied by a corps of twenty drummers. The regiment has been encamped at Camp Porter, near Buffalo, since about the 12th of August, during which time they have been constantly drilled by competent and experienced officers, and have attained a praiseworthy degree of proficiency. The regiment is composed mainly of sons of farmers from the adjacent counties, all educated and thinking men, who, when the completion of the harvest left them a choice of occupation or idleness, chose to enlist in their country's cause, and cheerfully give their aid to crush the great rebellion. The orders for marching were received on Saturday night at 9 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock on Monday morning the regiment was in the cars of the Erie Railroad, *en route* for the seat of war. Just as the cars were about starting, an entire company, which had been recruited at Jamestown, Chatauque County, came up, and joining the regiment, came on with it, forming the eleventh Company, L. With the exception of this company and a few recruits who joined a day or two before the camp was broken up, all the men are clothed in uniform similar to that worn by the regulars of the Army. They have no arms, knapsacks, nor indeed any of their equipments, but Gov. MORGAN assured the commanding officer that these should be promptly provided in this City. They brought no horses, wagons, tents, or any other necessary for field operations, all of which will, however, be provided here. The regiment is at present quartered at the Park Barracks, where they will probably remain until Saturday. They are accompanied by Hon. F. A. ALBERGER, Mayor of Buffalo, Aldermen ADAMS, HOWARD, SPORE, and ISAAC HOLLOWAY, a wealthy gentleman of Buffalo, who has been very liberal in his assistance to effect the organization of the regiment, and who will remain to see that the men lack nothing before they leave for the seat of war. Yesterday afternoon one of the men managed to pass the sentries, and was making rapid tracks through the Park, either intending to desert or perhaps from a desire to see more of New-York than he could from the barracks, but he was overtaken by a couple of officers who escorted him back to quarters, where he was introduced to the guard-house.

The following is a list of the officers of the regiment, of which Buffalo may may justly feel proud:

Field and Staff Officers—Colonel, D. D. Bidwell; Lieutenant-Colonel, vacant; Major, G. W. Johnson; Surgeon, Jas. H. Hall; Acting Adjutant, Wm. Ballmore; Quartermaster, H. D. Tillinghast.

Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major, C. H. Hickmott; Quartermaster-Sergeant, R. Cathcart; Commissary-Sergeant, A. Tucker; Drum-Major, R. Callaghan.

Line Officers—Company A—Captain, H. N. Marsh; First Lieutenant, Pierce Cottel; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Cheney. Company B—Captain, J. F. E. Plogsted; First Lieutenant, Baron F. Von Goyl. Company C—Captain, Ed. Drew; First Lieutenant, W. G. Seely; Second Lieutenant, W. H. Wells. Company D—Wm. H. Wheeler; First Lieutenant, Geo. H. Selkirk; Second Lieutenant, P. A. Taylor. Company E—Captain, R. B. Heacock; First Lieutenant, —— Gilman; Second Lieutenant, Wm. Inglis. Company F—Captain, E. W. Haines; First Lieutenant, Wm. Ballmore; Second Lieutenant, C. H. Bidwell. Company G—Captain, Rev. J. C. Drake; First Lieutenant, Phin. Stevens; Second Lieutenant, J. G. Thompson. Company H—Captain, C. H. Morse; First Lieutenant, A. W. Brazee; Second Lieutenant, H. D. Hall. Company I—Captain, R. Dickinson; First Lieutenant, E. D. Holt; Second Lieutenant, —— Bryant. Company K—Captain, T. L. Bowman; First Lieutenant, —— Miller; Second Lieutenant, —— Robb. Company L—Captain, A. J. Fitch; First Lieutenant, —— Bowen; Second Lieutenant, —— Carpenter.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE GULF.

CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS—PRIZES CAPTURED—ESCAPE OF PRIVATEERS, ETC., ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

OFF PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Thursday, Aug. 15, 1861.

Since my last missive, of the 15th ultimo, I have been enabled to collect some very interesting information relative to affairs in this region, of which, as an opportunity now occurs, I lay it before you.

Discontented spirits are almost daily fleeing from New-Orleans, and joining the vessels composing the blockade at this point. The various statements of these men agree in one essential particular, that is, that the once proud, commercial city of New-Orleans now seems desolate and forsaken. They also agree as that the majority of the citizens there are heartily fearing that a portion of the formidable fleet of Naval vessels of the United States, now known to be scouring the seas, will pounce upon them, bombard and blow up their numerous strongholds, take forcible possession of the city, then follow up their victory by committing murder, and all kinds of atrocities and depredations. The reason of their anticipating such a demonstration is not apparent, but that they fear and very soon expect it, is very perceptible. There are still there, however, many who not only do not dread this visitation by the Union vessels, but earnestly look and hope for it, and they are of that class I have before assured you were imbued with true Union-loving sentiments, and were still loyal to the National Government and its Constitution. They have long prayed for such a deliverance as that would inevitably prove, that they may give vent to their pent-up feelings; and besides this, they are men of such intelligence that they have long since realized that one of the first results that will follow the occupation of New-Orleans by our gallant troops, will be to instantly open wide their port once more to legitimate commerce and the million advantages that follow it, and to sacredly protect good and loyal citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, now so long withheld from them by the despotic leaders of secession. The villainous slanders and lies invented by the leaders of the rebels in relation to our National Army, are sacredly believed in New-Orleans, as well as in every section of the South, by their followers; and it is found to be positively impossible to impress them with any other idea than that we are to march forth as pirates, to rob and murder. These, they proclaim, are the chief objects of all who are armed for the maintenance of the National Government and the perpetuity of its institutions. Thus you will observe that the idea of this demonstration upon the city naturally produces amongst the majority, the wildest state of excitement. And matters are rendered still worse, as they cannot but admit there is nothing to prevent the free ingress of a strong naval expedition to their very levee, and, of course, they do not expect to be treated very tenderly.

That there are no serious obstacles in the way of such an expedition, and its successful accomplishment of all its prearranged plans, I am very confident, as I have been lately apprised that recent orders from the heads of the rebel Government have caused the removal of most, if not all, of the Army it had stationed in New-Orleans, and that in case of the anticipated attack the citizens will be compelled to look after their own defence. It is my most heartfelt wish that just some such demonstration will be made in this quarter, as it would break the backbone of rebellion, and deal a blow that would forever stun secession.

It is certainly sad to contemplate the state of New-Orleans, as what I have recently learned not only entirely corroborates all that I have previously written respecting the desolation existing there, but it makes everything assume a still sadder aspect. It is beyond a doubt that the prostration of all kinds of business is complete, and that the darkest gloom pervades this once thriving seat of commerce. Trade has long been forgotten; the payment of debts has long since been repudiated; cotton bales and thousands of sugar hogsheads are not seen, as in former times, piled upon the expansive levee; but they are kept upon the plantation, back in the country, to prevent their falling into the hands of the National forces; no inward or outward bound steamers, no beautifully-moulded clipper-ships now pass up and down the muddy waters of the Mississippi; in fact, nothing now transpires to indicate its once great name, unless it is some murderous privateer that escapes to the sea because of some shameful inefficiency, and it would indeed

OUR WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PROSPECT IN MISSOURI.

AFFAIRS AT MACON CITY—A DEPLORABLE STATE OF THINGS—GEN. POPE CORRECTING ABUSES—WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS—ORGANIZATION OF STATE TROOPS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Mo., Saturday, Sept. 14, 1861.

Hudson, or Macon City, as it is quite as frequently called, is a point on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, is also the termination of the North Missouri Railroad, and is about midway between Hannibal and St. Joseph.

I find affairs here in no very promising condition. I came here in June, and a careful survey of the ground leads to the conclusion that the condition of North Missouri is, if possible, worse and more complicated now than then. If not positively worse, affairs are no better—there is, in fact, less security for life and property, less Union sentiment and more secession now than during any time since the breaking out of this unhappy rebellion. In June last, Col. CURTIS, followed by Col. BATES the next day, opened the National flood gates, and rolled a tide of men along this railroad, with a view to "keep it open." Since then, the Iowa Third and Illinois Sixteenth, Col. MOSS's Sappers, the Kansas Second, the Ohio Thirty-ninth and Twenty-seventh, cavalry—artillery in addition—and perhaps half a dozen other regiments, have traversed these roads from end to end, and to-day North Missouri is less secure, less loyal, the railroads are less open than they were when, on the 16th of last June, Col. CURTIS thundered in a "special" over the road to suppress rebellion and open the roads.

The entire results of operations thus far have been to kill some 28 Secessionists to lose the lives of some 200 Union men, to frighten all peaceable citizens away, to confirm those in their treason whose proclivities were treasonable, to turn against the Government those whose loyalty was wavering, to ruin business and make a once tolerably quiet country a desert as to happiness, a hell as to atrocities. It is strange that after such great efforts as have been put forth by our Government, the results should be so disastrous—yet a survey of this portion of the State will lead to no other conclusion.

The reasons for this result are manifold. I find upon arriving here one General under arrest for drunkenness and incapacity—another commandant of a regiment in limbo for the non-performance of duty—a Surgeon granted unlimited furlough for the reason that his devotion to narcotics has unsettled his mind—officers quarreling over vacancies, or intriguing to cause others—officers neglecting their men, and men cursing or scoffing at their officers—everywhere laxity of discipline—nowhere scarcely an attempt to carry out the designs of the Government. If these be not reasons enough there are others: Politics dividing where patriotism should unite—sacking houses, insulting women, bullying men—chasing a foe for miles when there was no foe to be feared, and retreating precipitately when the nearness of a foe rendered the neighborhood dangerous—wearing out the men by long marches for trivial purposes, and setting supinely in camp when a march upon the foe would have been expedient—quarreling over some miserable bone of precedence—inspiring distrust and hatred where should have been cultivated confidence and loyalty—stealing horses instead of respecting property, and turning a splendid body of men into a demoralized mob, at once the object of dislike and contempt to friend and enemy.

And quite as bad as inefficiency of officers and the introduction of politics into the "higher walks" of the Army, is this wide-spread, universal determination to steal. Men, with the Commissary's Department full to bursting, run down pigs and chickens under the very noses of their officers, without reprimand or scarcely a notice. (I was rejoiced yesterday to see Gen. STURGIS vigorously thrash a fellow over the head with his cane who was in full cry after a young rooster.) They steal everything, from a peach to a piano, and carry the articles of plunder to their tents without a word of reproof. The desire for stealing has become so intense that, for the sake of stealing, men will take things of not the slightest possible use to themselves or anybody else. At a place called Lancaster, for instance, provisions ran short, yet here the men stole everything they could lay their hands on—carrying off children's shoes, hoops, skirts, syringes and flat-irons, leaving, in their great desire to carry off something, a load of flour, which might have satisfied their hunger.

These things that I have stated are not exaggerations, but facts—facts mortifying to the last degree. I will add, however, that this state of things has not so extensively prevailed since Gen. POPE assumed charge of matters, nor will anything of the sort be tolerated by Gen. STURGIS.

Col. WILLIAMS, of the Third Iowa, is under arrest, and is now in St. Louis. The reason for this is, that he left Shelbina. Why he left Shelbina I will tell you. Last week, Col. WILLIAMS, with 250 of the Second Kansas Regiment, and 200 of his own regiment, (the Iowa Third,) marched from Paris to Shelbina, with a view of there taking the cars for Brookfield, where the balance of his force was encamped. I may add that he went to Paris by invitation of the citizens to take possession of some money there, and he was joined by the Second Kansas Regiment, who had earnestly desired to be allowed to accompany the expedition as volunteers. They reached Paris; were unsuccessful, and started for home by way of Shelbina. Upon reaching here, they were attacked by GREER, who had a force three or four times their number. The Secessionists, also, had one piece of artillery, with which they speedily opened fire upon the Nationals, at a safe distance from the reach of National small arms. After a little, the commander of the Second Kansas Regiment—Lieut.-Col. BLAIR, I believe—positively refused to stay in town any longer, and getting himself and men upon a train of cars, steamed off. Col. WILLIAMS vainly endeavored to stop them—they would not, and even were in such a hurry that they came near leaving one of their Captains, whose foot had been carried off by a cannon shot. With only two hundred men left, Col. WILLIAMS had nothing to do but to take the other train and follow the Kansas Second, which we did, leaving GREER in possession of the field.

Gen. POPE says that he should not have left the place, and if necessary to enforce the stay of his Kansas allies, should have driven his sword through the officer who refused to stay longer. For "leaving his post" Gen. POPE ordered him under arrest and sent him to St. Louis. I may add that Col. WILLIAMS is a graduate of West Point and a stern disciplinarian. In this last capacity he distributed his favors equally, reprimanding an officer for failing in his duty with the same freedom that he did a common soldier, a peculiarity that has made him unpopular among many of his commissioned subordinates. So much for the case of Col. WILLIAMS.

Gen. HURLBUT is from Belvidere, Ill., and while there obtained no unenviable reputation as a lawyer. He took command of matters here about the last of July, and since that time has done little or nothing except to tarnish as a soldier the brilliant reputation which he gained as a lawyer. Whether in his sober moments he possessed the attributes of successful generalship, is difficult of solution—he seems to have distinguished himself always by incapacity arising from his immoderate use of stimulants. To see him so intoxicated as to be unable to walk was not uncommon—frequently private soldiers have picked him up from the ground where he had fallen in helpless drunkenness, and assisted him to his quarters.

Gen. POPE has a short time been in command, and has bravely endeavored to remedy the many evils which he found in existence upon his arrival in Northern Missouri. Many of them, however, are too deeply rooted and too wide spread to render the task an easy one—it will be a labor of time and of difficulty.

In the way of news I can give you but little. GREER, with his horde of thieves, bridge-burners, and bushwhackers, has made his escape, quietly walking out at Renick, from the trap prepared for him at Mexico by Gen. STURGIS, and at Hudson by Gen. POPE. Gen. STURGIS left St. Louis last Saturday, the same night that he should have been up the road to intercept GREER. But transportation was not to be had. He was delayed at St. Charles till Sunday evening, and that very same night GREER, thanks to the friendly warning conveyed him by the Missouri *Republican*, learned of our approach, and crossing at Renick, made good his escape to the Missouri. Crossing at Glasgow, where the steamer *Sunshine* happened to be waiting, he pushed on, and ere this has probably joined his forces to those of HARRIS, or some other of the horse-stealing patriots who infest the State.

Night before last, the timbers of a small bridge, this side of Shelbina, were sawed partly through. The passenger train ran on it, the engine and baggage-car went over, the passenger-car went down, wounding one man to the death, and eight others less severely. The perpetrators of this, as in every other similar outrage which has occurred, are unknown.

Last night Gen. POPE, with two pieces of artillery, a portion of the Thirty-ninth Ohio, under Col. GROSSKOPF, and some other small additions to his force, left here to take possession of St. Joseph, leaving Gen. STURGIS in command at this point. I may add that Gen. STURGIS arrived here yesterday morning, leaving at Mexico the Twenty-seventh Ohio, two pieces of artillery, and nearly all the cavalry.

It is believed, from intelligence received here this morning, that JACKSON is below Lexington some ten miles, with a force of not less than 10,000 men; and ere this he has probably been joined by both HARRIS and GREER, the former of whom crossed the Missouri River at Arrow Rock. Events of considerable importance may be looked for in that direction ere long. It is intended, within a day or two, that the forces at Mexico and those at this point shall strike overland and unite somewhere in the vicinity of Glasgow.

It may be asked why GREER was allowed to escape, with POPE on one side of him, and STURGIS on the other. The thing was easy enough. Transportation from St. Charles could not be obtained for STURGIS' force till Sunday evening, the same night that GREER crossed at Renick. Upon reaching Mexico Monday, it was found impossible, under two days, to obtain knowledge of GREER's whereabouts, and then the most known of him was that he had made good his escape. The cavalry force under STURGIS did not reach Mexico till Tuesday night—too late either to act as scouts, or to pursue GREER any further. Thus it resulted that Mr. GREER escaped.

Several regiments of State troops are being organized, armed and drilled, under the call of Gov. GAMBLE. They, I think, will be able to take care of this portion of the State, keep the road open, and bushwhack with the enemy in their own style. After some four months' careful experiment, it is about concluded that infantry and artillery are scarcely available against a well-mounted enemy—a conclusion that should have been reached three months and three weeks earlier than it was. Mounted Home Guards, familiar with the country, well-armed and disciplined into reliance in themselves and each other, knowing every inch of the country, are just the forces, and the only ones, to wage successful warfare against such guerillas as GREER, HARRIS & Co. They also know the inhabitants of the country, and if they must steal, in accordance with the usual custom, will probably exercise sufficient discretion to rob their enemies, and not their friends—a "consummation devoutly," &c.

No trouble is anticipated at St. Joseph on the arrival of Gen. POPE, for the reason that night before last the Kansas Second, on its way home, passed through that place and routed, after a few shots, all the Secessionists disposed to resistance. There is a camp of rebels in the vicinity, and a few of the gentry were swaggering around town on the arrival of the train. They, however, put off their airs, and quietly betook themselves to the securities of neighboring woods.

GALWAY.

AFFAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

OLD KENTON AGAIN SPEAKING OUT—THE PEOPLE'S WAR SPIRIT—A BULL RUN AFFAIR IN FRANKFORT—THE LEGISLATURE BEGINNING TO MOVE—THE HUSTON BILL TO PROHIBIT AND PUNISH REBELLION IN KENTUCKY—JOHN H. HARNEY AND JOHN B. HUSTON STARTING THE BALL ON THE RIGHT TRACK.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Sept. 13, 1861.

Col. R. B. CARPENTER, the distinguished patriot orator of Kenton, made us a real war speech last night. It had the genuine ring. Like the war-horse of old, he snuffs the battle afar off and pants for action on the tented field. His numerous hearers responded most heartily to his every utterance, and will cordially and unanimously enlist in the Army of the Union. He characterizes Gen. POLK as a right reverend scoundrel and audacious impostor, who has at last doffed his priestly habiliments and now displays his true and infamous character. He swears that Gen. POLK must and shall be whipped out of this State, and that he and his fellow-ringleaders should and shall be lashed around the country and around the world, with a scourge of scorpions and rattlesnakes. Kentuckians will stake their all to save their State and their country from degradation and ruin, and to hand down their National Government and Constitution to their children's children. They will all shoulder arms for their own and their countrymen's liberty, deliver the people of Tennessee with a mighty hand, and fight on till their holy cause shall triumph and their nation's banner waves wherever it was wont to wave. Col. CARPENTER predicts that all will come out well. Our country's cause is looking up from Virginia and North Carolina to Missouri.

Col. CARPENTER praises President LINCOLN for his heroism. He could not have done otherwise than he has done. The issue of arms was forced upon him. He has met it like a man, and is bound eventually to succeed most gloriously. Col. C. declares that Mr. LINCOLN is the first President who has executed the Fugitive Slave Law fully and completely. As to the Territories, he says they are open and secure to any slaveholder who may want to settle in them, but that they are unadapted for cotton, sugar and rice, the only staples for which slave-labor is really profitable, and that it is worse than idle to argue about carrying an imaginary nigger into an impossible territory. He says that Eastern Virginia is committing suicide, and is likely to come out of the conflict without a dollar or a nigger.

Somebody in the crowd interrupted Col. CARPENTER with this remark:

"Colonel, I knew you at Napoleon, Arkansas, three months ago. Then you made speeches for secession."

Col. CARPENTER, eying him sharply, rejoined: "It is a lie, and you are a liar."

The fellow turned tail and slunk away out of sight and hearing. Col. C., I am told, went down to Napoleon to practice law and work for the Union, but was driven from Napoleon by secession ruffians some three months since because he insisted upon his rights as a citizen of the United States, and had stumped Arkansas for the Union.

The Colonel's war spirit is contagious. All hereabouts are catching it. I learn that Cols. JAMES JACKSON's and CURAN POPE's regiments are already nearly full. The Union Committee, of Louisville, has appointed a Union Defence Committee, and is raising a large Volunteer Fund for the families of Kentucky's heroic volunteers. Before the end of this month Gen. ANDERSON may have at least fifteen Kentucky regiments ready for the field. Our Government and city officials, Messrs. GALLAGHER, COTTON, DELPH and DENT, and their deputies and detectives, are very vigilant and successful this week. They have secured several State cannon and several hundred State guns, about to be hurried and smuggled off by K. S. G.'s to Camp Boone. Northern and Central Kentucky is fast getting too hot for the Secessionists. They are hurrying off to the Southern border counties, and to Tennessee and the Purchase. It is rumored that J. C. B., too, is becoming alarmed, and packing up for Secessia.

The "Peace Convention" in the State Capitol, after belligerent speeches and resolves, and cheers for "JEFF. DAVIS and a fight," broke up in a row and a Bull Run panic. Several lamb-skin peacemakers drew and cocked revolvers at one another, and so scared the other conventionists that they scampered out of the hall helter-skelter, pell-mell, and at the head of the racers were pussy HUMPHREY MARSHALL, the inimitable TOM MARSHALL, WILLIAM PRESTON, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, and two portly ex-Governors. They say Col. PRESTON walked Spanish as though he had been taught by the Spanish Queen. Whether these high dignitaries of the peace persuasion kept on racing till they reached the Tennessee line, or their brother POLK, at Columbus, and who outstripped and distanced, I am not yet advised. Some whisper that BERIAH brought up in a bar-room at a safe distance from the seat of panic and spreed, and gassed all night over the affair.

The Legislature appears more in earnest. The chidings and spurrings of Messrs. PRENTICE and SHIPMAN are telling. The *Journal* was never so bold, forward and influential as now. You know Col. HARNEY's joint resolution directing the Governor to demand the unconditional withdrawal of the Confederate troops from Kentucky soil, has passed to House by 71 to 26, and the Senate by 25 to 8; and that the Senate by 24 to 10, and the House by 68 to 29, refused to suspend the rules, to allow another resolution for the withdrawal of the United States forces as well as the Confederate. If the Governor don't obey, he will resign or be ousted. The Huston bill may pass with like majorities. It is a very important bill. I understand it makes the waging of war upon the United States a felony, punishable by imprisonment from one to ten years. The enlistment of troops for the Confederates, the inducing of any one to do so, and the joining or parading with any company with intent to join the Confederates, are also declared felonious with the same punishment. The invasion of the State as a Confederate soldier, by any of her citizens, is punished by death, and all who have taken the State oath of office, and aid to overthrow the authority of the Government of the United States, are adjudged guilty of perjury, and liable to all the pains and penalties attached to that crime. The act is to go into effect in ten days, is not retrospective against those who have heretofore forgotten their duty, and will not be applicable to those who may return to their allegiance within sixty days.

PONTIAC.

PATRIOTIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL TAX.

In the Kentucky Legislature, on Sept. 14, Judge WOLFE made the following report:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. EWING, against the payment of the tax which Congress, at its last session, authorized to be collected for the purpose of carrying on the war, and the said resolution also for the recognition of the Independence of the Confederate States, beg leave to report thereon.

Your Committee is of opinion that the law imposing the tax is within the constitutional powers of Congress. The money to be raised by the tax will be used, and was intended by the law imposing the tax to be used, in defending and preserving the Government of the United States against powerful efforts now being made to overthrow the General Government. The eighth section of article 1st of the Constitution of the United States authorizes the Congress of the United States to lay and collect taxes to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States. The act of Congress just referred to comes within that clause of the Constitution of the United States.

The fact that the people of Kentucky were opposed to the inauguration of the war now carried on, is no reason why they should not fulfill their constitutional obligations. The war was begun by South Carolina, one of the Confederate States, and soon after nine States united with her in the war. The people of those States are now in arms against the Government of the United States. They have brought powerful armies into the field, which are now in sight of the National Capital, and threaten to seize it and overthrow the Government of the United States. The people of Kentucky are determined to defend that Government against its enemies. It is a powerful, a wise, a beneficent Government. It is the work of almost divine wisdom. No oppression ever flowed from it to the people. It protected its citizens both at home and abroad, and gave them a home which was respected by all the civilized nations of the earth.

The effort now being made to overthrow the Government is unspeakably wicked. Kentucky abhors that effort. She will not weigh money in the scales, against a Government which has been her boast and her pride, and which she regards as the very palladium of the liberties of the people.

The recognition of the so-called Confederate States would be giving consent to the existence of two separate Governments within the limits of the United States. Your Committee cannot advise or approve such consent. Without any elaborate discussion of the subject, such a policy would sacrifice the highest interest of the people of this country. We then feel we cannot approve the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy, and we know of no power competent to do it, except a National Convention, if it were desirable.

All which is respectfully submitted.

N. WOLFE, Chairman Committee.

The bill introduced into the Kentucky Legislature by Mr. HUSTON, to which the telegraph has made frequent reference, is as follows:

Whereas, The citizens of this Commonwealth have ever cherished an ardent devotion to the Union of the States, and have, on three several elections held during the present year, by overwhelming majorities, manifested their unabated attachment and allegiance, and their desire for the restoration of peace under the Constitution of the United States; and whilst all good and orderly citizens will quietly submit to the will of a majority thus freely and fully expressed in favor of the Constitution and laws, it is still proper, in these times of excitement, arising from civil war, that all citizens of this Commonwealth be bound by their allegiance to their State, and by the laws thereof, to abstain from rebellion against the Constitution and Government of the United States; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That any citizen of this State, or other person in the State, who shall wage war upon the troops or officers of the United States, or by armed force attempt resistance to the Constitution or laws of the United States, in the limits of this State, shall be guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, punished by confinement in the penitentiary, not less than one or more than ten years.

SEC. 2. That any citizen or resident of this State, who shall, in this State, enlist, or agree to enlist, or to take service, as soldier, officer, or otherwise, in the Army of the so-called Confederate States, or who shall join or parade in any military company with the intent to aid said Confederate States, or either of them, shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by confinement in the penitentiary, not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 3. That any citizen of Kentucky who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the so-called Confederate States, as a part of an armed force, shall invade the State of Kentucky, upon any pretext whatever, shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished with death.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall, in this Commonwealth, persuade or induce any person to enlist or take service in the army of the so-called Confederate States, and such person does so, shall be guilty of felony, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than ten years.

SEC. 5. Any person in this Commonwealth holding any office or employment of trust or profit, who is required by the Constitution of this State, or any law thereof, to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, who shall engage, directly or indirectly, in any effort to overthrow or resist the lawful authority of the Government of the United States, or shall aid, assist, advise or counsel others to do so, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer all the pains and penalties now prescribed by law for such offence.

SEC. 6. This act shall take effect in ten days from its passage: *Provided*, It shall not be in force against such citizens of this State who have heretofore taken service in the said Confederate States, or either of them, as shall return in good faith to their allegiance to this State for sixty days from its passage.

SINGULAR STATEMENT OF GEN. BUCKNER.

A long statement appears in the Louisville *Courier*, signed by Gen. B. F. BUCKNER, in which that gentleman labors to prove that he has acted in good faith in trying to preserve the neutrality of Kentucky. Of a visit which he made to Washington, he says:

"I had a very friendly interview with the President. I justified the attitude of Kentucky, on the ground that the President had himself confessedly violated the Constitution, and therefore had no right to call upon Kentucky to aid him in this violation; and that even if his acts were justified, as he claimed, by necessity, the same cause, when it was a question of internal peace in Kentucky, would justify the attitude she had assumed.

The President succeeded in impressing upon me the belief that, 'as long as there were roads around Kentucky' to reach the rebellion, it was his purpose to leave her unmolested, not yielding her right to the position she occupied, but *observing* it as a matter of policy. So fully was I impressed with this purpose on his part, that I suggested that, if he would make to me a definite statement of his policy, I would take pleasure in announcing it to the public, assuring him that in my opinion it would tend greatly to allay public excitement, and to preserve the peace of the State.

On my return by appointment, two days afterwards, the President wrote, in the presence of JOHN J. CRITTENDEN and myself, and handed me the following paper. It bears all the marks of the characteristic indirectness of President LINCOLN's mind. He accounted for the absence of his signature, by saying that he did not intend to write a "proclamation," but to give me a paper, on which I could base my statements of his policy, and which would be my evidence hereafter, if any difference should arise relative to that policy; and he appealed to Mr. CRITTENDEN, who was present, to identify the paper in any way he thought proser. This was done by the latter gentleman's subjoining his initials. The following is the paper referred to:

It is my duty, as I conceive, to suppress an insurrection existing within the United States. I wish to do this with the least possible disturbance or annoyance to well-disposed people anywhere. So far, I have not sent an armed force into Kentucky, nor have I any present purpose to do so. I sincerely desire that no necessity for it may be presented; but I mean to say nothing which shall hereafter embarrass me in the performance of what may seem to be my duty.

JULY 10, 1861. (Signed) J. J. C.

This memoradum was handed to me by President A. LINCOLN, in the Executive Chamber, Washington, on the 10th of July, 1861, in the presence of Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, who, at the instance of the President, witnessed it by marking it with his initials.

S. B. BUCKNER.

Though the paper is not generally characterized with directness, there is in it a positive statement that no purpose existed in his mind to send any troops to Kentucky. On this assertion, which I was bound to believe was candid, I have, until recently, not hesitated to state that I believed the President would continue to "observe" the neutrality of Kentucky, unless compelled to take a different course by a few Union men, who would be entirely willing to make every hearth-stone desolate, if it would subserve their ambitious purposes.

But there is every reason to believe that at the very time the President gave me the paper, he meditated deception; for on either the same day, or the previous day, an officer entirely in his confidence on the subject, left his presence, and has ever since been engaged in organizing troops in Kentucky, under the authority of the President, and with his subsequent approval.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 28, 29, 21, 12, 26, 39.

SUPREME COURT, GENERAL TERM—Non-enumerated Motions.

CIRCUIT.—*Part* I—Nos. 1271, 868, 736½, 744, 764, 785, 787, 815, 820, 839, 857, 870, 875, 944, 957, 961, 974, 982, 998, 992.

Court of General Sessions.

In the case of John J. Hays, who was indicted for bigamy, it appeared that he was married in 1845, to a woman who is still living, and that in September last, he was again married to a woman named Jane White, whose acquaintance he made in a disreputable house. It was stated that he subsequently destroyed the marriage certificate, but the defendant endeavored to show that the certificate in question never existed. A verdict of guilty was rendered. Sentence deferred till Saturday.

Adrian Krishoff, indicted for grand larceny, plead guilty of petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

The case of Anthony Moran, charged with feloniously assaulting Philip O'Hearn with a knife, on the 5th of August last, was heard to some extent, and a number of witnesses examined. The case will be resumed to-day.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*H. W. Shipman* vs. *W. W. Wright.*—Dismissed.

Joseph H. Williams vs. *James Herman et al.*—Motion denied.

In the matter of the guardianship of Julia Holmes.—Order granted.

Sybella Chambers vs. *Theodore B. Voorhies.*—Judgment set aside, taxes and other disbursements to be added to amount of mortgage.

Sylvester Bowman vs. *The Staten Island Oil and Candle Co.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

R. Sellidderton vs. *George W. Read et al.*—Motion denied; $10 costs to abide event.

William Arthur et al. vs. *George A. Hamilton, et al.*—Motion granted.

John A. Frey, vs. *Henry Walder.*—Motion denied, $10 costs to abide event.

Lewis E. Anisen, et al. vs. *Julius Berliner.*—Motion granted, $10 costs to abide event.

Artisans Bank vs. *Edward Jones.*—Motion denied.

Arnold B. Watson vs. *John P. Lowe.*—Motion granted, $10 costs to abide event.

William H. Thompson vs. *James Parson.*—Motion granted, $10 costs to abide event.

LEONARD, J.—*The People, ex rel. Albert Parsons* vs. *The Supervisors.*—The writ of mandamus is allowed directing the Board of Supervisors of New-York to audit amount of relator's claim, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*John P. Cumming, et al.* vs. *The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York.*—Allowed one-fourth of one per cent. on amount claimed, or $375.

Tammany Hall and the Syracuse Convention.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

We deem it our duty to correct the misrepresentations of the article in this day's *Tribune*, headed "Last Degradation of Tammany Hall."

First—It is not true that Tammany Hall made any bargain in regard to resolutions or otherwise, to obtain admission into the late Democratic State Convention. Before electing its representatives, Tammany Hall laid down its platform and instructed those who should go as its delegates to "honestly and earnestly" sustain the Government; to uphold the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to regard all considerations of party as subordinate to those of the country.

Second—No resolutions had been adopted or proposed in the Convention when the Tammany delegates were admitted, and when the ninth resolution, which has excited so much discussion, was proposed, the entire delegation, with but one exception, that of a person who has but an accidental connection with the organization, not only voted against the resolution, but worked industriously to secure its defeat.

Third—No meeting has since been held in Tammany Hall; the delegates have not reported, and the General Committee has taken no action on the proceedings at Syracuse.

Fourth—It follows from the preceding that all the bitter denunciations of the article in question are grossly unfair and unjust.

Tammany Hall has maintained an unswerving position upon this great question, from the time the first gun was fired in the war to the present hour—it has been zealously devoted to the Union, in favor of upholding it with the utmost resources of the nation, and opposed to any action calculated to embarrass the Government or to prevent all loyal men from standing together in solid column for the country.

Tammany Hall does not, and cannot, stand on the ninth resolution of the State Convention. Our organization is opposed to the spirit and purpose of that resolution, and every other declaration of principle or policy inconsistent with the platform which has been laid down in Tammany Hall, and our General Committee when it meets will take such action in this respect as our duty demands. The representatives of the Democracy, in this the leading City of the United States, have done their utmost to secure a hearty union, without regard to party, upon this question involving "the life of the nation." They conceive that they have been engaged in a high and holy duty, and they mean to persevere, undeterred, in the good work, until our country is restored, in its integrity, to peace and prosperity. Whatever differences exist with the Republican Party can then be fairly, fully and safely fought out.

Three-fourths of the volunteer soldiers enlisted in this City, and now at the seat of war, are Democrats attached to Tammany Hall. The first victim in this war, Col. VOSBURGH, was an active member of our organization. Col. CORCORAN, of the glorious Sixty-ninth, now a prisoner at Richmond, whose gallant services are known to the whole country, is the elected representative of the Fourteenth Ward in our General Committee, and left his seat at our Council Boards to take a position in the field. Now encamped in the front rank of the national forces on the shores of the Potomac, Tammany has a regiment bearing its name; and it is but a few days since that the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, Col. WM. D. KENNEDY, died in the military service of the country.

The same spirit of loyalty and devotion to our country, and our whole country, animates the sons of Tammany, whether in the array of the army or in the councils of the party. From this position our brothers in the field do not mean to be driven by the bayonets of the enemy, nor shall we be compelled to yield our post of duty by any assaults, from whatever source. We shall "tread no step backward," on this question.

We conceive that the Republican Press does not discharge its highest duty in seeking to place Tammany Hall in an attitude of hostility to the country, in defiance of her principles of national fidelity and earnest patriotism.

If it were possible, as fortunately it is not, to array the most important political organization of the metropolis of the nation against the country, it would not be difficult to discover that its effect would be to strengthen the rebels, and weaken the Government.

For the sake, therefore, of our Union, and all the glorious and sacred hopes which cluster about its destiny, let us unselfishly yield the fullest measure of credit to each and all who stand fairly and squarely on the platform of the country, no matter who may get the offices.

You further say that "every candidate it (Tammany Hall) either sustains or puts forward must be defeated." We do not believe that a desire to secure to the Republican Party local officers to be elected this Fall, prompted your attacks on Tammany Hall; but we do say that our principles are not advanced for the sake of office, and that we only ask that our candidates shall be considered on their merits. Tammany Hall will nominate her candidates, and present each of them to the people, upon the test of JEFFERSON: "Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?" If they reach this standard, we think the public will best serve its own interests by electing them. If bad men are put in nomination through the machinery of our organization, we cannot hope otherwise than that they will be defeated, and not permitted to advance themselves to position and power under the patriotic banner of Old Tammany.

We think that while the hosts of Tammany are in the field of battle fighting for their country, Republican partisans would occupy a more magnanimous position if they exhibited a less anxious desire to take advantage of the absence of the Democracy, to secure offices which they could not obtain upon a full vote of the electors of our City.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
Chairman of the Democratic Republican Gen. Com.
PETER B. SWEENY,
Chairman of the Corresponding Committee.
TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1861.

UNITED STATES MINT.—A small gold coinage having been lately needed by the Government, the Mint, during the whole of last month, and the first ten days of this month, was occupied three days in each week coining half and quarter eagles, the remaining three days being employed on double eagles. Now that the Government demand for small coin is not so pressing, a return has been made entirely in the gold coinage to double eagles, in order to accommodate banks and the bullion dealers in furnishing gold for the new National Loan subscriptions.

Three millions of dollars of gold bullion are now in the vaults, which will at once be coined. The coinage of one million of dollars in double eagles requires four days. The entire Mint coinage thus far, this month, exceeds, in gold, silver and copper, three millions of dollars.

Each succeeding year exceeds its predecessor in receipt of bullion. The receipts from California, for the twelve months preceding the 1st of June last, amounted, in round numbers, $32,000,000. The Kansas mines yielded, in that period, $2,091,000, against $626,000 the year before, a very considerable increase, which, it is thought, will be augmented during the coming term, notwithstanding the present enlistments.

Of domestic silver bullion, $600,000 was received during the year preceding 1st of June last, of which $200,000 was from the Washoe region, $13,000 from Lake Superior, $12,000 from Arizona, and $6,000 from North Carolina. The remaining $369,000 was procured from the ore of California and Kansas gold, which contains ten per cent. of silver.—*Philadelphia Inquirer, Sept.* 14.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 18, 1861.

$12,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Cou	90	
3,000	U. S. 6s, '71 Cou.	80⅜	
20,000	U. S. 5s,'74, Cou..	80	
2,500	Treas. 6 ℔c. 2 Year	98⅛	
10,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70...	90	
6,000	Va. St. 6s.....	52	
1,000	do.....	52⅛	
4,000	do.....	53	
5,000	do.....s10	52	
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	43	
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.....	43¼	
5,000	do.....s15	43	
13,000	do.....	43½	
5,000	do.....b30	43¼	
2,000	La. St. 6s.....	55	
5,000	N.Y. Cent. 6s....	92	
2,000	N.Y.C.bs.'76c.bs.	100⅜	
5,000	E.R. 3d m.bs. '83.	84	
1,000	M. C. 8 p.c. 1st m.		
	S.F Con. Bonds	98	
3,000	C.B.&Q.R.8p.c.b.	92	
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds..	92	
8,000	L.E.&W.1stM.B.	66	
1,000	N.Jer.Cen.1st M.	102½	
10	Bk. of the Republic.	85	
100	N. Y. Central R...	72⅝	
500	do.....s30	72⅜	
650	do.....	72¼	
6	do.....	72¾	
90	Pacific Mail S. Co...	82	
100	do.....b30	82	
100	do.....	81⅜	
86	do.....	81⅜	
100	do.....b10	81⅜	
150	Erie Railway.....	25⅜	
50	do.....s60	25⅜	
7	M. So.& N. I. G'd S.	30	
100	Ill. Central R. S.s30	65	
150	do.....	65	
42	do.....	64⅜	
350	Galena & ChicagoR.	69⅜	
100	do.....s7	69¼	
700	Clev. & Toledo R...	29⅛	
200	do.....b60	29⅜	
200	Chicago&RockIsl.R	43	
50	Chi.,Bur.& Q. R.b10	61⅜	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s,'81, Reg.	90	
50,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	90	
5,000	U. S. 6s, '62.....	95	
1,000	Treas.6 ℔c.2 year.	98⅛	
2,000	California St. 7s.	79	
500	do.....	78¾	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	42⅞	
2,000	do	43	
16,000	Missouri State 6s.	43	
2,000	N. C. State 6s....	61¾	
5,000	do.....	62	
5,000	Georgia State 6s..	64¾	
1,000	Erie R. 1st M. bds.	103	
2,000	do.....	102⅜	
150	Del.& Hud. Can.Co.	83	
100	N. Y. Central R....	72¾	
14	Pac. Mail S. Co....	81¾	
55	do.....	82	
100	do.....s30	82	
100	do.....b15	82¾	
100	do.....	82¾	
100	do.....	82¾	
50	do.....b30	83	
50	M.So. & N. I. G'd S.	30¾	
10	Panama Railroad..	109	
50	Clev. & Pitts. R....	73	
50	Gal. & Chic. R.....	69¾	
150	do.....	69¾	
100	do.....s60	69	
150	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	43¾	
100	do.....	43¼	

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

There is a good market for Stocks to-day, though the amounts offered on either department of the Board list are not large. The actual sales are moderate in amount at the early session of the Exchange, when prices were fully up, and in some instances ahead of the closing rates of yesterday. At the Afternoon Board buyers rather advanced their bids, particularly on Governments, Pacific Mail, New-York Central and Rock Island, and the general tone of the dealings was firm. The adverse impression against the market, growing out of the advance in Foreign Exchange on Monday has passed away, and although the telegraphic news of the day was of an exciting nature from the Potomac and the seat of the Maryland Legislature, the effect of the determined action and preparations of the Government in that direction was to inspire increased confidence in the final result. Another help to prices was the circumstance that the Money market, in the face of the rise in Foreign bills to 108¾@109 ℔ cent., shows continued ease. That the Banks feel strong and easy is evidenced by the fact that they pay in seven millions of Gold into the Sub-Treasury this week, (including $3,500,000 to be called for to-morrow,) without surrendering their past due Treasury Notes of 1860. Of the Specie going in to the Government, at this point, only a small portion leaves the City, say a million of dollars for the week, one-half to the St. Louis office, and the other to the Department at Washington, while disbursements in New-York, the proceeds of which at once return in Gold to Bank, are notified to the amount of nearly the entire present balance in the New-York office. There is not much said about Exchange to-day. The rates for Saturday's mail are not likely to go above those for the Boston mail of yesterday, and no apprehension is felt, even in the event of the return of part of the Foreign Coin recently received from the other side and not yet passed through the Mint here.

Later in the day there was an increased business on the Share list; sales of 1,200 shares New-York Central, at 73 ℔ cent.; 1,500 Toledo, at 29¾ ℔ cent., and a number of less important amounts in other descriptions, the market closing firm.

Central	73	Pacific	83
Erie	25⅜	Missouris	43½

...high rates claimed by ship-...to-day have been moderate. We ...to check export movements. ...For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ...bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 10½d.@10½d. ...bushel; Corn, 10d.@10½d. ...bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d. ...bbl.; Beef, 2s. 6d. ...tierce; Lard and Butter, 35s.@42s.; Cheese, 42s.@43s.; Tobacco, 37s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s.@37s. 6d. ...ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 9d. ...bbl.; Grain, 10½d.@12d. ...bushel; Cheese, 30s. ...ton; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d. @35s. ...ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s. 9d. ...bbl.; Grain, 11½d.@12½d. ...bush.; Pork, 4s. 6d. ...bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@7s. ...tc.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Tobacco, 50s.; Tallow) 25s. ...ton; Hops, 3d. ...lb. For Bristol—Wheat, in bulk, at 12½d. ...bush. For Havre—Flour, at 75c.@ 80c. ...bbl.; Wheat, in shipper's bags, at 23c.@24c. ...bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Tern. schooner, 303 tons, to Tarragona and back, a round sum; a Dan. schooner to Rio Grande, 1,000 bbls. Flour, $1 75; a British bark to Jamaica and back, $1 ...bbl.; a British schooner, 119 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,500; a British schooner, ... tons, to Port au Platt and back, $1,000; a British brig, 198 tons, to Demerara, 90c. ...bbl.; a British brig, 138 tons, to the Windward, 80c. ...bbl., and a bark from a Salt Island, 70c.; a bark, 280 tons, to Havana, $2,800; a brig, 248 tons, back from the Mediterranean; and a bark, 500 tons; and a schooner, 350 tons, from Fort Ewen to Aspinwall, Coal, on private terms.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 4
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 7
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 10
Canada	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 11
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 11
Norwegian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 14
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	Sept. 14
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 18
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 18
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 25
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 9
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 23
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 29

FROM AMERICA.

Congress	New-York	Havre	Sept. 19
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 21
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
New-York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 28
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 5
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 12
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ..... 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger*, can do so through the agency of the *new chemically purified Chloroform*, administered by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. First-class dental operations on the lowest terms. Refer to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Webb, Worster, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard, and others.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
E. S. MILLS & CO.,
OFFER TO CASH BUYERS GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
At Nos. 342 and 344 BROADWAY.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER IS selling woven corsets, nice shapes, hook fronts, at 75 cents; also, Paris patent worleys, very cheap; watch-spring skirts, her own make at 50 cents, and made to order. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Misses' corsets and skirts.

FALL MILLINERY.—MRS. DAVIDSON, NO. 125 Bleecker-st., has the pleasure to announce that she will open, on TUESDAY next, Sept. 24, a choice selection of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery of the latest modes, at very moderate prices. No. 125 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.—A BANKRUPT STOCK SELLING at a sacrifice, at No. 37 Chambers-st., to close the concern, consisting in part of Silks, Laces, Dress Goods, Merinoes, Crapes, Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Woolen Knit Goods, &c. Country and City merchants are invited to call.

CLOTHING.

A RARE CHANCE!
ONE DOLLAR FOR FIFTY CENTS!
THE IMMENSE STOCK OF MEN'S CLOTHING, OF A BROKEN WHOLESALE BROADWAY HOUSE, IS NOW BEING SOLD AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE, AT 68 EVANS', and Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts. 68

Black Cloth Frock Coats as low as	$4 00
Black Cloth Pants as low as	2 00
Rich Silk Vests as low as	2 00
Cassimere Business Coats as low as	2 50
Cassimere Business Pants as low as	1 50
Cassimere Business Vests as low as	75

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—SIXTEEN BONDS OF THE Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad Company, for $1,000 each, dated April 6, 1860, and numbered 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 193, 194, 195, 196, 143, 144, and nine Bonds of same Company for $500 each, of same date, and numbered 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 74 and 160, together with several notes and other papers, have been stolen or lost, and all persons are cautioned against receiving, negotiating or purchasing the same. Notice of the loss has been given, and payment thereon has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the papers, or the conviction of the thief.
Utica, Sept. 12, 1861. SAMUEL FARWELL.

NOTICE.—LOST, OR MISLAID, A RECEIVER'S LOAN CERTIFICATE, dated 13th December, 1859, for $5,000, bearing 10 per cent. per annum interest; issued in favor of the undersigned, and signed JAMES ROBB and CHARLES CONGDON, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. Said certificate is indorsed in blank by the undersigned, and the public are cautioned against negotiating or trading for the same, as its payment has been stopped. JAMES ROBB.
Chicago, Aug. 30, 1861.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, INST., A solitaire, or single stone diamond BREAST-PIN, for which the finder will receive a reward of $10, on leaving it with the clerk in the office of the Libby House, No. 58 Warren-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK GELDING, sound, kind, and without fault or blemish. This horse has long mane and tail, is very superior walker and traveler, of good size, nine years old, thoroughly broke, of great endurance, a most superior saddle horse, a first-class family horse, or most desirable for a field officer. Inquire at No. 495 Broadway, or at the stable No. 162 Crosby-st., where the horse may be seen.

WANTED, 1,000 HORSES.—WANTED, 1,000 Artillery and Cavalry Horses, for which cash will be paid, at Nos. 122 and 126 East 24th-st.
JOHN CARPENTER.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Malden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low prices.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Malden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

HELP WANTED—TRACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—One hundred regiments have now been supplied, each with 1,000 Temperance Tracts; soldiers, chaplains, officers have sent their thanks; Gen. Fremont has forwarded his high appreciation; 200 regiments more must at once be reached. Who will come to the help? Fathers, mothers, sisters, help! The smallest donations received and acknowledged at No. 10 Park Bank. J. MARSH, Sec. A. T. U.

AUCTION SALES.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE, &c. FURNITURE.
By J. B. FREEMAN, SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising in part of elegant solid carved and plain rosewood chamber, in marble, broadcast, plush and rep. elegant rosewood parlor, in rep. magnificent rosewood round-cornered bedsteads and bureaus, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; rosewood and walnut secretary and library bookcases, elegant rosewood and walnut etageres, carved walnut and oak buffets, oak and walnut library and dining-room chairs and other elegant furniture. The above is all of the very best manufacture, and will be positively sold by order of the assignee. The particular attention of those in want of elegant furniture is respectfully requested to this sale.
J. B. FREEMAN, Assignee.

RICHARDS & WHITING, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.
RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., 700 cases boots, shoes and brogans, well adapted to the City and country trade. Sale postponed from Wednesday, Sept. 18.

STOCK SALE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I shall, as assignee, sell at public auction, at the stock salesroom No. 52 William-st., in the City of New-York, through ALBERT H. NICOLAY, auctioneer, at 12½ o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September, 1861, thirty-seven hundred (3,700) shares, par value, $100 each, of the Capital Stock of the "Persse & Brooks Paper Works." The works of said Corporation are situated at Windsor Locks, Connecticut. My title to the said stock is that taken by me as general assignee of the firm of Persse & Brooks, and the claim adverse to my title, made by a Trustee appointed in Connecticut, has just been withdrawn and abandoned, so as to enable me to make sale. The creditors of Persse & Brooks, who are entitled to the proceeds of the sale, are requested to attend and protect their interests. The stock will be sold in parcels to suit the convenience of purchasers.
GEORGE J. FORREST,
Assignee of Persse & Brooks.
NEW-YORK, Sept. '14, 1861.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
Salesroom, 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts.
MORTGAGE SALE OF BILLIARD TABLES, BAR FIXTURES, FURNITURE, &c.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 19, 1861, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 139 Fulton-st., near Broadway, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the following articles, viz.: 1 superior rosewood billiard-table, slate bed, combination cushions; 1 oak do. do., cues and cue racks; 1 splendid 4-pull beer pump, silver mounted, made by John Whitfield; 2 mahogany card tables, glassware, silver-plated mugs, 12 oak arm-chairs, hat stand, gas fixtures, marble basin, lead pipe, railing partition, wardrobe, together with sundry other articles. Sale positive. Terms cash. By order of
LOUIS H. VULTE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

P. R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.
PHILIP R. WILKINS WILL SELL AT auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 52 West 29th-st, near 6th-av., an assortment of handsome furniture, consisting in part of rosewood sofas, chairs, and Voltaire chairs, in velvet, maroon and hair-cloth; tête-a-têtes, in satin, brocatel and hair-cloth; etagere, marble top; sofa and centre tables, extension dining-table, oak; chairs, vases, pier-glasses, rosewood French bedsteads, wardrobes, enameled chamber suites, marble-top bureaus, lace curtains, &c. Also, a secretary bedstead, made by Plympton, in perfect order; Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mattresses, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction on FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising works of Adam Borland, Geo. L. Brown, D. M. Carter, Boardman, Baulieu, Ingraham and others. Also, very fine old sketches by some of the old masters. Also, several fine paintings by American and English artists, sold to pay advances.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Sept. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., a good variety of City Insurance stocks, Bank stocks, Bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars see *World*, *Evening Post* and *Commercial Advertiser*. Catalogues can be had at the salesroom.

WM. S. McILVAIN, Auctioneer.
GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st. Sale comprises a choice assortment of new and rare plants, never before offered at auction, from Mr. Louis Menand, Albany, N. Y.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.
575 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large assortment of fresh City made and Eastern goods, for City and country trade.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st.: Bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa-beds, mirrors, mattresses, feather-beds, Brussels and other carpets, stoves, oil-cloths, wardrobes, bedding, kitchen furniture, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—BROOKSIDE, THE RESIDENCE OF Charles H. Ruggles, within the City of Poughkeepsie, containing 10 acres of land. The house is large and convenient; the grounds are filled with fine fruit trees of every variety. To let with or without the furniture, horses, carriages, cows, poultry, &c. Possession will be given on the 1st of November. For particulars, inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
CHARLES H. RUGGLES.

TO LET.—A NEAT COUNTRY HOUSE, TWELVE rooms, situated on high ground, three minutes' walk from railroad depôt, one block from stage route, eleven miles from City Hall, on Harlem Railroad. Attached to the house is a good well of water; communication to the City every hour; fare 15 cents. Will be rented cheap. Apply to WILLIAM GRAY, Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y., or address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT AND COMMODIOUS double two-story and attic house, situated in the upper part of Irvington, N. J. The ground comprises about 1¾ acres. Stages connect with Newark six times a day over a plank road. Price about $7,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY-SEAT AT Astoria, furnished or unfurnished; about one acre of ground, shade and fruit-trees, stable and ice-house; place pleasantly located; terms reasonable. For particulars address M., Box No. 1,502 N. Y. Post-office.

TO LET—AT YONKERS, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE with several acres of land, comprising a large garden, a fine orchard, and a beautiful lawn in front and rear of house. Will be let at a low rent for the Winter, and partly furnished if desired. Apply at No. 98 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND farm of 97 acres, near Rye Depôt, Westchester County, with stock, fixtures, implements, &c. Apply to HANSON K. CORNING, No. 94 South-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young lady to teach the English branches in a private family or school in or near this City, or will give lessons in music to pupils at their residences, upon moderate terms. For references apply to E. C. Estes, No. 22 Cedar-st., or W. H. Hazard, Jr., No. 192 Front-st.

AS TEACHER.—AN ENGLISH LADY—AN EXperienced teacher—wishes to form an engagement with one or two families as daily governess; her course includes English, French and music, thoroughly; highest references. Address A. M. G., No. 100 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS had some experience in teaching would like to obtain a situation in a school or private family; she can teach the English branches, French, drawing, and rudiments of music. Address Miss C. D. E., Box 141 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—AN IMMEDIATE ENGAGEment as teacher in a school, academy or family, is desired by a graduate of a New-England college; can teach German, if required; has had considerable experience. Address F. J. S., No. 579 Broadway.

A TEACHER.—MALE TEACHER WANTED IN a district school in Westchester county, for the common English branches; salary between $400 and $500 per annum. Address, with references, stating qualifications, where and how long he has taught school, Box No. 2,207 Post-office.

AS MORNING OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—A young English lady wishes to form an engagement with one or two families in the above capacity; her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and drawing; the highest references given from the first families in the City. Address G. L., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A LADY WHO has had much experience in teaching English and music, wishes an appointment as nursery governess. Unexceptionable City references can be offered. Address Miss C. V. P., Teacher, Box No. 158 *Times* Office. Agents will please not apply.

A YOUNG LADY, ACCUSTOMED TO TEACH, desires a situation in a school, or in a private family as visiting or resident governess; most respectable and satisfactory references can be given. Address J. M. M., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A LADY, SUPERIOR TEACHER OF ENGLISH, French, Latin, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, wishes to find pupils as visiting or resident instructress. Refers to scholastic persons of eminence—Miss France, Dr. Taylor. No. 67 West 38th-st.

TO PRINCIPALS.—THE ADVERTISER IS now ready to make engagements for the coming season. He will treat, at moderate terms, for one or all of these branches: French or Spanish idioms, and military drill. Address Mr. ROY, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—A CLERGYman, with best references, who has traveled much in Europe, and about to return, would take charge of any youth, or other person, for whole or partial expenses. Address, soon, C. V. LANSING, New-York City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A POSITION in a seminary or a French family, to teach the English branches; salary not so much an object as a pleasant home and the advantage of studying French. Address No. 210 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A LADY TEACHER WANTED—TO TEACH instrumental music, also French thoroughly—a foreigner preferred—for a school in the country. Call, or send address to J. H. TINGLEY, No. 162½ Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF BEEBE'S LARGE hotel ranges, but little used and in all respects as good as new. It may be seen at A. EAGLESON'S shop, No. 7.8 Broadway.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

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They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, receipt on of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

ORPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children*.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

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HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are vile counterfeits.*

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 West 19th-st.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at No. 26 West 39th-st.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 54 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen Sept. 19. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st.

AT NO. 96 EAST FIFTEENTH-STREET,
The Misses AUBERT'S School for Young Ladies reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-second year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 9, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all other departments of a complete school course. The Rector is assisted by twelve experienced teachers, and can thus insure to each scholar a due share of individual attention. Pupils are received at all ages, and thoroughly prepared for college business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and the New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have been members of the school for the past year: Rev. Dr. Hatfield; Rev. Dr. Spencer; Rev. Dr. Dowling; Rev. S. M. Isaacs; Rev. C. K. Imbrie; Hon. W. F. Havemeyer; Gen. Irvin McDowell; Gen. Ewen; Peter S. Hoe, Esq.; Stephen P. Russell, Esq.; James Marsh, Esq.; Charles N. Talbot, Esq.; E. H. Van Winkle, M. D.; Dr. Sanford, of Ravenswood; Prof. J. D. Trask, M. D., of Astoria; Judge Fink, of Jersey City; and many others, whose names, together with strong commendatory letters, will be found in the Circular. Parents are invited to call.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 36TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 15 East 31st-st.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTITUtion offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 7 West 22d-st., second door from 6th-av., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. The Misses Bucknall and Prof. Abram Mills, who participates in the management of the Institution, earnestly request a punctual attendance of their pupils. In the Primary Department young children are carefully instructed in a preparatory course of study.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 Fourth-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, opens its nineteenth academic year on the 9th of September. Pupils of all ages are received, and thoroughly prepared for business or college, by the assistance of twelve experienced Professors. Catalogues, of regulations, references, terms, &c., may be obtained at the Broadway book-stores, and at the Institute.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH DAY AND Boarding School, Nos. 119 and 121 Clinton, near 6th-av., reopened. Parents are invited to visit the school, now in operation, and satisfy themselves that by admitting only young boys under 14 years of age, the principal has obtained the so-much desired result of 50 boys speaking fluently three modern languages, and furnishing to the new scholars opportunity for constant practice.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—NO. 68 WEST 25th-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school for boys, and young gentlemen advanced in study, affords a thorough English education, complete preparation for College or for business, careful instruction in modern languages and drawing, and military drill, at the option of parents or guardians. The next year will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 23. Circulars at the bookstores.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French, German, English and Spanish Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium. Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys. Reopens Monday, Sept. 16.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—THE MISSES HOWLAND'S English and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 22 East 35th-st., second door east of Madison-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 18, when a punctual attendance of their pupils is requested.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

HOBART HALL, NO. 98 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. Additional advantages for boarders, at reduced rates. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

THE MISSES OAKLEY WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts., where circulars may be obtained.

THE MISSES O'BRIEN'S SCHOOL REmoved from No. 125 West 22d-st. to No. 154 West 43d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. A limited number of young ladies will be received as boarding pupils.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL opens Sept. 9, with rooms entirely renovated and refurnished. Circulars at Janitor's.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD, REceive into their family six young ladies, as boarders, whose literary, social, and moral advantages, it is presumed are of a high order. Flushing, Long Island.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND Boarding School for Young Ladies, No. 141 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE—No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON respectfully informs the parents of her pupils, that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 9.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

R. P. JENKS' SELECT, CLASSICAL AND Mathematical School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 9, 1861, at 1,186 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1861.
GEN. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1 6th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, NOS. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 9. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISSES MEEKER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 32 West 40th-st.

MRS. A. THIBAULT'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 West 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies, No. 48 West 46th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
Now situated in East 15th-st., near Madison Park.
Boarding and Day School. Classical and Commercial. Fourteen teachers—six Americans, five French, two German and one Spanish. There is a Primary Department, also a Gymnasium. For complete details, address of the pupils' parents during the last six years, &c., see the prospectus.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.
Will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 17.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 102d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 307 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. I. H. Tuttle, No. 677 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE SIXTEENTH YEAR OF THE COLLEGIATE and Commercial Institute, No. 244 West 19th-st., will commence Sept. 9.
JOHN H. BROWN, A. M., Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New York.

MISS E. LENDRUM WILL REOPEN HER School on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at No. 44 West Warren-st., Br

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday Edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

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All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—M. HERRMAN'S SOIREES.

WINTER GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NEW-YORK WIVES OR A LESSON FOR GENTLEMEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

RIXON'S ROYAL CIRCUS—Corner Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue—Afternoon and Evening.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

☞ JOHN H. TYSON, our Agent for New-Brunswick, N. J., will supply the TIMES at our office price, if orders are left at his bookstore, No. 10 Peace-street, New-Brunswick, N. J.

The New Postage Stamps.

The New-York Post-office will decline to exchange the new for the old issue of postage stamps after the current week. Those of our subscribers, therefore, who have occasion to transmit to us money in that form, will be good enough to inclose only the new emission, as the others after Saturday next cannot be credited either on subscriptions or advertising account.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We hear of no movement of either of the armies of the Potomac. BEAUREGARD has not taken Washington. Neither has he made any demonstration towards Baltimore or Philadelphia. In fact, the rapid movement of National troops toward the capital, together with the *corps d'armée* congregated there, would seem to render such an undertaking extremely hazardous. The health of our Army is excellent.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday—it is rumored with reference to the difficulty between Gen. FREMONT and the President. Our Washington correspondent thinks it possible that Gen. FREMONT may be offered a less important command and thereby forced to resign.

A dispatch to the War Department says a detachment of the Thirty-fourth New-York Regiment, Col. LA DUE, crossed the Potomac at Seneca Creek, on Monday night, and drove back three companies of the enemy after a small loss.

The British Government will hereafter communicate with its Consuls at the seceded ports by means of British war vessels. This has been decided upon in consequence of the inconvenience of other means of communication. The Louisville *Courier* has been excluded from the United States mail. All candidates for the Naval Academy are to report at Newport, R. I., between the 20th and 30th inst. Postmaster BLAIR and Gen. MEIGS have returned to Washington.

From Gen. BANKS' command we have a rumor that the rebel General JOHNSTON is moving up the Potomac, with between 35,000 and 40,000 men. It is reported that an important military conference took place at Rockville, Md., on the 14th inst. The scenes at Frederick, Md., on the occasion of the arrest of the members of the Maryland Legislature on the 15th inst. was most exciting. The place was under martial law, and a number of troublesome Secessionists who objected to the programme were arrested, and will be sent to Fort McHenry.

Details of the fight at Booneville, Mo., on the 13th inst., represent that Capt. EPPSTEIN'S command of 150 men completely routed about four times their number, killing four, including Col. BROWN, and Capt. BROWN, his son, and two other Captains. The enemy lost, besides these, eight killed and wounded, and left town in disgust. A battalion of Home Guards, who were sent to guard the Lamin Bridge, eight miles from the town, on the 16th, were fired upon by the rebel pickets, but there was "nobody hurt." They fired in return, killing one rebel.

News from the blockading force off Pass à l'Outre represents the Mississippi as hermetically sealed. New-Orleans is desolate, and its inhabitants are momentarily fearing an attack and bombardment. The most reliable news from the rebel Army represents disease to be prevalent. The National defences at Fort Pickens were considered impregnable. The Wilson Zouaves were loyal and efficient.

The National Loan progresses famously. There was paid into the Sub-Treasury in this City yesterday $445,000. In Boston the subscription has reached $226,000.

A terrible accident occurred on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad yesterday, near Huron, Ind. The bridge was broken in two as a train was passing, containing a portion of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment. Four cars went into the creek, carrying with them two hundred and fifty men—four companies—E, F, G and I. The men from the last two companies are the principal sufferers. About thirty of the dead were soon taken out, and it is estimated that there are about one hundred wounded. It is believed that some malicious person weakened the bridge.

The Massachusetts State Convention met yesterday at Worcester, and was fully attended. MARTIN BATES was chosen President. They nominated for Governor ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester; for Lieutenant-Governor, EDWIN C. BAILEY, of Boston. The Committee on Resolutions recommended as a motto, "The Federal Government, it must and shall be maintained."

At a meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, a Special Committee, appointed to provide means to raise money for sustaining the families of volunteers, reported that the banks in the county, without exception, had agreed to advance on the County Treasurer's certificate, three per cent. of their capital, amounting to about $94,000,—relying solely for protection upon the good faith of the Board of Supervisors to apply to the Legislature for authority to reimburse the same, and the patriotism of the Legislature to grant the request. The Supervisors, strictly speaking, having no authority for such disbursement.

By Pony Express we have California advices to the 4th inst. The steamer *St. Louis* had sailed, with $1,125,000 in treasure, of which $945,000 was for New-York. It was believed that at the State election the Republicans would be victorious. Judge CRADLEBAUGH had been elected Delegate to Congress from Nevada. Emigrant refugees from Western Texas, Missouri and Kentucky continued to throng the Overland route. The mines in Caribou County were yielding bountifully. The imports into Vancouver's Land, for the six months preceding June 30, were $1,052,776! The reports of Indian massacres were increasing to an alarming extent. Late arrivals from the Amoor River gave flattering promise to American commerce. The Government telegraph across the continent of Asia was to be commenced this season, and completed soon.

The Canal Tolls of this State, up to Sept. 15, amounted to $2,214,355—an increase of $428,493 over the receipts last year at this time.

There was an improved feeling in Wall-street, yesterday, in both Money affairs and the Stock Market. The latter closed firm at an advance of ¼ ₩ cent. New-York Central, 73 ₩ cent. Exchange quiet, since the Boston mail, at 108¾@109 ₩ cent.

The Flour market was very firm yesterday, though sales were less extensive. The supply of Wheat, although [illegible] desirable lots were in active request for export at higher prices. Corn was also rather scarce and in lively demand, at a further advance of 1c. ₩ bushel. Provisions were moderately inquired for, as were also Hay, Tallow, Lards, Molasses, Resin and Spirits Turpentine. Rice and Rio Coffee were freely purchased. A fair business was transacted in Sugars and Whiskey. Cotton was inactive. The firmness of shipowners checked freight engagements. There were 542 vessels of all classes in port.

The cattle trade was only moderately brisk at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, owing in part to the continued rain. Receipts at all the markets for the week show a falling off of near 1,700 head, but prices advanced scarcely ¼c. ₩ lb., and the stock was barely all sold. Sheep and lambs remain as last week, with a fair demand. Hogs have advanced ½c. ₩ lb. See full reports on another page.

Our Naval Arm.

It is a maxim as old as warfare, that to command the sea is to command the land. The sea is the highway of commerce, the loss of which so impoverishes a nation as to render it incapable of putting forth any great degree of military strength. In war, success is simply a matter of movement—of transportation both of men and their arms and equipments, in which celerity is certain to win. Naval victories have, consequently, been far more decisive in their results than those on land, because, from their freedom of movement, they have involved the destruction of armies that defied whatever force could be directly brought to attack them. The Greeks saved themselves in the great Persian invasion by the command of the sea; the Romans, in that of HANNIBAL. The battle of Lepanto settled the question whether Europe should be Christian or Mahommedan.

The power of every nation in Europe has been graduating in exact scale to its naval strength. History is but an illustration of this fact. The power of the Italians, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch was at its culmination with that of their maritime greatness. The two declined and fell together. The only apparent bar to universal empire under the first NAPOLEON was the fleet of England, which, by defending its soil from attack, allowed its industry to flourish during the long contest with the great Emperor, and kept open to it the markets of the world. The contest was a question of endurance, in which the English won, by the shield they were enabled to throw around their commerce and manufactures.

In the contest in which the Government is engaged against the rebellion, this grand advantage—which, in great contests, has always turned the scale—is more strikingly in our favor than in any other instance in history. All the leading products of the North enter into commerce, whose highway is the sea. The command of this, consequently, places, if not these means of existence, all that can give them any pretence to power, in our hands. So far they have sustained themselves by their robbery of our Government. A people whose commerce is in the hands of the enemy must, in the end, be subdued by negative action alone. Their power, both of resistance and offence, is destroyed. Were this not the case, they can never fulfill the condition upon which all military success depends—superiority in numbers and strength at any given point of attack. A fleet leaving New-York, with 10,000 men on board, designed to operate against the Southern coast, may select one of twenty points equally open to assault, with this grand advantage, that the purposes of the assailants can always be kept from the knowledge of the enemy. The thunder of cannon and a shower of balls are the first intimation of the approach of the hitherto unseen foe. Against such attacks only one alternative to defeat and destruction—which is to have every menaced point adequately defended—remains. But against 10,000 soldiers on shipboard the South must constantly maintain, under arms and strongly intrenched, 100,000 men. A week or two ago Hatteras was attacked and fell, and with it a million of people, inhabiting a State, lay prostrate at our mercy. To-morrow Wilmington, or Georgetown, or Charleston, or Beaufort Inlet, or Savannah, or Brunswick, or Fernandina, or Mobile, or New-Orleans, or Galveston may be assailed—which is a secret residing only with the commander of the expedition. The advantage is simply one of transportation. An army, with its vast train, toils along at the rate of a few miles a day, every movement of which is known, as well as its plans of operation, which can nearly always be inferred from demonstrations that cannot be concealed. For a fleet, the distance between Norfolk and Charleston is only a matter of hours. For a land force one of months. A force transported by sea is always fresh for action, while long marches often demoralize and disband an army before it is brought even in the sight of the enemy.

Thus far our great arm, through which we can put forth a power, measured by the capacity of the rebels for resistance, ten-fold greater than we can exert on land, no matter the number of troops we can collect, or the perfection of their equipment or training, has remained in abeyance, partly from want of suitable preparation, but more from the malarious climate of the Southern ports in the Summer months, which, in these, even their own inhabitants avoid for the more salubrious North. Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy under Mr. BUCHANAN, took good care that our ships-of-war should be stowed safely away in distant and out-of-the way stations and ports, when the rebellion broke out. Months elapsed before the order for their recall could even reach them.

Every day or two is now witnessing the return of the stragglers. So thoroughly was Mr. TOUCEY's *rôle* in the grand conspiracy performed, that when attention was turned to the fact, which was one of the first acts of the present Administration, in all the Navy-yards of the North not a sufficient number of suitable guns could be found for the equipment of one of our smallest men-of-war. Mr. TOUCEY left us nothing but our faculties for new creations.

We are happy to say that these have been well improved. We, fortunately, had the nucleus of a great naval force in our sea-going merchant steamers, which are well adapted to naval operations, and which were speedily transformed into efficient ships-of-war. The construction of a large number of war steamers were contracted for, to be ready for service as soon as the change of seasons would render it safe for expeditions to land at Southern ports. What with the regular fleet now nearly all called home, with the purchases made of some hundred sail and steamers, the numerous ships in process of construction, we shall, in less than two months' time, have a fleet that can, with entire convenience, transport 100,000 men with all the baggage, provisions, transportation and munitions of war that may be necessary for extended operations in the field. Anything like a display of our power and our superiority over the rebels in all that can contribute to success, will then be seen. When our reverses are pointed to as indicating our military weakness, we can reply, as did PAUL JONES, when asked if he had surrendered, "We have not begun to fight." We think croakers had better wait till we commence,—particularly foreign croakers, who seem to be utterly ignorant that we have a vast Naval force which we have not yet even brought into action. When this shall be done, it will be time to predict the result. We have already, by destroying the commerce of the enemy, reduced him to comparative impotence. When we come to act offensively and make him feel our blows, there cannot be a doubt that complete success will follow them.

The Rebels Compelled to Fight.

The effects of the blow at Hatteras are beginning to be felt, and it looks as though they would be very great not only in the immediate vicinity, but upon the rebel Army in Virginia, and thus upon the whole course of the rebellion, and we should not be surprised if the historian of these times should place the turning point of the rebellion, from which its progress to utter destruction was more and more rapid, at the time when the Stars and Stripes replaced the rebel flag upon the North Carolina forts.

A manifest effect upon the rebel leaders in Virginia has been to make them more uneasy, more in haste to bring their enterprise to a successful termination, and thus to make them less cool in judgment, less accurate in their estimates of the difficulties which they have to meet, and of the means at their command to meet them. They dread the coming of another descent upon some exposed position on their unprotected flank, and they know well that they cannot hope to protect all the exposed points before our next blow—the sound of the preparations for which has doubtless already come to their ears—is ready to fall upon them. Hence they are urged to an attack upon our forces on the Potomac, for they see that a decisive overthrow of our Army there would go far towards protecting their sea-coast, by making it necessary to call in all our available forces to meet their armies, if again successful. And the leaders in the more Southern States especially feel the necessity of some such movement, because it is on them that the weight of a sea-coast attack must directly fall. Thus the Charleston *Mercury* argues that the affair at Hatteras may be to them "an admirable benefit," as it may force them to an attack upon Washington, and put an end to their "masterly inactivity on the Potomac,"—which is, in their opinion, "the only policy by which a peace can be won by arms,"—and it rather implies that the Hatteras expedition was really a mistake on our part, as it "pushes" the Confederates into their "best position."

In this respect, therefore, the rebel Generals are placed somewhat as our leaders were before the advance upon Manassas. There is a strong cry of "On to Washington" behind their Army which acts upon them as the cry of "On to Richmond" did upon our leaders. Our commanders were also urged on by the desire to use, in the battle which was inevitable, the services of the three months' men, whose speedy departure would weaken our Army. A circumstance analogous to this will be found in the impatience of the regiments from the more Southern States to hasten to the defence of their own homes against the expeditions already gathering in our Northern ports. Their impatience to depart will be aided by the whole theory of secession, which makes each State supreme judge of its own necessities and dangers, and the soldiers will be quite likely to consider themselves "the State," for the purpose of passing upon the question of going home or remaining. A battle, after their Army is weakened by any such stampede, offers no hope of success. And this again will impel them to a speedy assault upon our forces near Washington.

We cannot but think their Generals are not so unskillful as not to appreciate the difficulties of an attack upon our lines, and whatever they can do by strategy or bravado to deprive us of the advantages of our position will doubtless be done. And perhaps it will be as strong a test as any of McCLELLAN'S generalship, whether he allows himself to be led into a battle on any other than ground chosen by himself, or where he will have greatly the advantage. It is pretty much the old case: "If thou art a great General, Marius, come down and fight." "If thou art a great General, Silo, make me come down and fight."

We do not think that BEAUREGARD and JOHNSTON, combined, are great enough to *make* McCLELLAN come down. And if a battle does occur immediately, it will be one into which the rebels are driven by a choice between evils, into which, therefore, they will go with a desperation for which we think the steadiness and force of our Army will be more than a match.

THE SPANISH INTRIGUE WITH THE REBELS.—The Spanish Minister at Washington is zealous in contradicting the report that the Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation inviting Southern contraband trade to the Island, by offering it peculiar immunities. We are even assured that the rumor originated at Charleston, and not at Havana. Señor TASSARA may state no more than the truth. But what has been said, and what is vouched for by the correspondent of the TIMES at Havana, whose opportunities to know are indisputable, is that *secret orders*—not a proclamation—had been sent to the various revenue officers of the Island, embodying instructions to extend all possible facilities to the Confederate vessels; and this statement we have no reason to doubt. It would be the interest of the consular authorities to preserve, for the present, the secrecy of such orders; and, especially, to take every precaution against their becoming known to the Government at Washington, a policy which the ignorance of Señor TASSARA would best subserve. Indeed, the transactions of the Cuban Government only become officially known to the Spanish Minister in the United States after they have passed through Madrid. No reason, therefore, has yet been offered for questioning the authenticity of a report, which otherwise has so great an air of probability.

Universal Suffrage in the Army.

Whatever may be true of our other Democratic theories, we must admit that this war has very effectually exploded the theory of a Democratic Army. We have had universal suffrage among the soldiers. Colonels, majors, and we hardly know what other officers have attained their posts of honor and danger by the ballot. The process has been simple. A martial clerk from some village shop, who has figured on "training days" on the green, or a broken-down city adventurer who has served in a target company, gathers together some ardent and unemployed young men for the purpose of serving their country. He borrows or begs money enough to keep his band together a few days, until he can obtain permission from the authorities to raise a regiment. When this is secured, he gathers the men in assembly, and the precious privilege of American citizens is conferred upon them, and they proceed to elect their own officers. Of course the mover of the whole enterprise, though he may know no more of strategy than of astrology, is at once elected Colonel, unanimously, and his particular friend—though he may be equally qualified—is chosen Lieutenant-Colonel, and another Major, for similar reasons, until the regiment is officered. Or, taking a more favorable, but more unusual instance, a man of some military experience is chosen Colonel, and the subordinate officers are elected by the men, because they are "popular," or good fellows, or because they have some especial social position in their towns or wards. The position to which the democratic theory is thus applied has no precise analogy in the offices of civil life. A military officer is towards his men more as a ship captain is towards his passengers, or a pilot to the crew. Universal suffrage is about as applicable to the one case as the other. The Colonel of a regiment has the lives and honor of his men in his hands, he can lead them into useless and dangerous positions, from which they can never extricate themselves, or by some act of base cowardice he can demoralize his corps. He is at once leader and pilot. So, in less degree, with the subordinate officers. Even the Quartermasters, Commissaries and Captains have the health and comfort of the men entirely in their power. If they are dishonest or incompetent the soldiers will find their strength gone before the battle.

Such men are in positions of the utmost responsibility. The lives of thousands, the honor of the Army and the safety of our country may rest in their hands. They ought to be men of character and with something to lose in the community. They should be qualified for their posts. If in the Commissary Department, they should have had some previous business training; if in higher places, some military education. Of all offices or posts in the country surely these are the last to which the suffrages of which a few common soldiers should appoint.

The rank and file are, in nine cases out of ten, utterly incompetent to judge of the qualifications for such responsible duties. Boards of experienced examiners, and the most enlightened opinion of military men, ought to determine on such applications. Fancy a company of passengers on a sea-going steamer electing the captain and engineer from their number by universal suffrage! Besides, the very relation between, for instance, a Colonel and his regiment, is endangered by too much previous acquaintance. The Colonel, at times, must be a despot. The safety of his men depends on his having, in certain cases, unlimited and unquestioned power. He must have, too, a certain moral dignity which can inspire his soldiers in the moment of danger or disaster. This is almost impossible, if he has been a "good fellow" among those very men all his life. If he be a Cromwell and Napoleon, he might, by the mere force of his character, overcome all previous associations, and gain great control over his soldiers. But few men are of this calibre, and they must employ all artificial means to increase their influence. Of course, familiarity after power is gained is quite another thing from the familiarity of previous acquaintance which has bred contempt. But what is the practical result of our elective system in the Army? We do not hesitate to say—a perfect failure. The Government has evidently pronounced it so by the privilege which the Secretary of War claims, of rejecting officers whom the Department consider incompetent; Congress has decided on it by its appointment of Boards of Examiners for the new regiments; the People have abundantly concurred by the execrations which have been poured out from one end of the country to the other on cowardly and incompetent officers. Facts have fearfully proved it. The disgraceful flight of Bull Run, the demoralization of many regiments, the cheating and plundering of the men, the groans which have risen from the whole Army, abundantly demonstrate what universal suffrage is in the Army.

Of course there are exceptions—many noble exceptions—but the general testimony, in regard to the officers in the Bull Run battle, is that they were often entirely incompetent for their duties.

We admit, then, for the benefit of our European critics, that the elective system in an Army, without any restraint or limitation, is a failure, and we are proceeding rapidly to overthrow it. Perhaps we may reconstruct it in some incomplete shape—as, for instance, referring the popular choice of every subordinate officer to the Examining Board, and giving the selection of the leading officers to the War Department. However that may be, universal suffrage, pure and simple, in the American Army is henceforth abolished.

THE SACHEMS OF TAMMANY SPIT ON THE PLATFORM.—Two of the Sachems of Tammany, ELIJAH F. PURDY, Chairman of the General Committee, and PETER B. SWEENEY, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee, in a letter addressed to the *Tribune*, have repudiated the platform of the Syracuse Convention. They affirm the devotion of Tammany to the Constitution, and its earnest determination to aid in the prosecution of the war with all the vigor of which the nation is capable, and that when the country shall come together their votes will but echo the sentiment of the people at this State on this subject. This is all as it should be, as far as it goes. But will Tammany support the nominees of the Syracuse Convention? Words are cheap. They amount to little in times like these. But action tells for good or evil on events which the people of this State are shaping. The "Democratic candidates" are supposed to represent the sentiments enunciated by those who made them such. To vote for them is to declare in favor of the resolutions of the Syracuse conclave. If Tammany would vindicate itself from the odium attached to all who are connected with those resolutions, if it would be true to the democratic masses so nobly represented in the National Armies, and to the overwhelming sentiment of the State, it will repudiate the candidates as well as the platform. It will not only do this, but it will go further, and vote in favor of the People's candidates who occupy the precise position claimed for Tammany by the gentlemen above named. This would be adding effective action to professions, and show that Tammany is in earnest in its patriotism.

Loyalty in Kentucky.

The Legislature of Kentucky is doing yeoman service in the cause of the Union. The Committee on Federal Relations reported on the 18th instant, in favor of paying the quota of war taxes; against the recognition of the so-called Confederate States, and denouncing in the following language the unholy rebellion against the mildest and best Government in the world:

"The effort now being made to overthrow the Government is unspeakably wicked. Kentucky abhors that effort. She will not weigh money in the scales against a Government which has been her boast and her pride, and which she regards as the very palladium of the liberties of the people."

This report was on the 18th adopted and approved by the decisive and emphatic vote of 72 to 30.

By this action more than two-thirds of the members of the Legislature have vindicated themselves from all suspicion of disloyalty, and placed the State where the truth and patriotism of the great masses of her people, her highest interest and honor, demanded that she should stand. They have signally rebuked the treason of her recreant Governor, and of her still more recreant representative in the United States Senate. To do this required a degree of firmness beyond what can readily be appreciated by us of the North. It may, and probably will, inaugurate a civil war more or less bloody in that State, as in Missouri. It will array neighborhood against neighborhood, and possibly brother against brother. Fraternal relations, the bonds of friendship, social ties, will, in a thousand instances, be sundered. All this the legislators knew and felt. But, true to themselves, to the honor of the State, and to the Union, they have met the crisis like brave and loyal men, and in a manner worthy of the traditions of the State they represent.

The rebel leaders understand the value of Kentucky. They feel that in the loss of her support their right arm will be paralyzed. They counted upon her active coöperation, and knew that to them

> "One blast upon her bugle horn
> Was worth ten thousand men,"

and they will not relinquish her without a struggle. Failing to seduce her to their cause through the agency of her highest offices they will attempt to conquer and hold her by the strong hand. But there is a power stronger than that of the rebel leaders that will control the destiny of Kentucky, and that is the patriotism and loyalty of her people. Gov. MAGOFFIN may sympathize with rebellion; Senator BRECKINRIDGE may side with the traitors; BURNETT may preach secession, but the State of Kentucky stands, and will continue to stand, with the loyal States. The great heart of her people will respond to the action of the Legislature. They "abhor" and execrate "the effort now being made to overthrow the Government, as unspeakably wicked." Inspired by the memory of Buena Vista, of New-Orleans and Raisin, they will rally to the defence of the Union, bearing their portion of the burdens, and encountering whatever of danger may be necessary for its preservation.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Mr. CHARLES D. DESHLER announces his retirement from the editorial charge of the *Jersey City Standard*. It is understood that Mr. DESHLER transfers his talents to the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, taking the place of Mr. SAMUEL J. GARDNER, who has for eleven years furnished the leading articles and otherwise assisted in the conduct of that popular journal, with most creditable ability and indefatigable industry. Mr. GARDNER, at his retirement, may perhaps be regarded as Dean of the editorial fraternity in the United States.

Reform Meeting at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A meeting was held at the St. Nicholas Hotel a few evenings since, by well-known citizens of the City, for the purpose of organizing a Union Party, and to nominate an independent ticket for the coming election. An Executive Committee was appointed, who agreed upon various resolutions, which were reported at a meeting held at the same place last evening. The resolutions were adopted enthusiastically, and signed by the gentlemen present, who were our most influential and wealthy citizens.

The organization have under consideration a ticket representing their principles, which will be presented to the public at a mass meeting for ratification.

The resolutions are as follows:

To the Electors of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned citizens, having deliberated upon, now present for ratification the following preamble and resolutions, viz.:

Whereas, It has long been the complaint of those most interested in the growth and permanent prosperity of the City of New-York, that our political parties have habitually submitted for the suffrages of the people, at County and Municipal elections, candidates for office whose claim for support has been their fidelity to the policy of some party organized for National or State legislation, while such parties themselves have represented no political principles or policy directly bearing upon questions or matters purely municipal and local;

Whereas, The interests of the Metropolis have now assumed proportions of such magnitude as imperatively to demand in the administration of our local affairs the special attention of men who shall be free from all distracting obligations to any National party organization whatever; and,

Whereas, In the judgment of all patriotic citizens of every party the only serious and important political measure now before the people at large, in their capacity as citizens of the Federal Union, is the vigorous enforcement of the supreme law of the land in such manner as shall speedily, effectually, and permanently suppress the insurrection and smother the rebellion that now threatens and aims at the destruction of the Republic; and,

Whereas, By common consent political controversies have been temporarily suspended, and political antipathies laid aside, in order more effectively to oppose a united front to a common foe, and all strictly party issues are obsolete; and

Whereas, This absence of party strife suggests the expediency of attempting the experiment of selecting candidates for Municipal and County offices without reference to their party associations, and whose claim to our consideration shall be founded upon their loyalty to the Government and their integrity, energy, independence and special fitness for the complete discharge of the duties of the particular Municipal or local offices.

Resolved, That in view of the opportunity now furnished of successful nominations emanating from the people in their sovereign capacity, without consultation of party organizations, it is worth while to make a serious endeavor to impress upon the public mind the feasibility of having the coming election in this county pure, free, and patriotic, and we pledge ourselves so to do.

Resolved, That in furtherance of the foregoing views and opinions, it is expedient to prepare a ticket of candidates, and present them to the electors of this City at a public meeting upon a general call, with proper notice for that purpose.

PHILETUS S. HOLT, Chairman of Meeting.

Albert Mathews,	A. B. Meade,
Barnet L. Solomon,	Stephen Merrihew,
L. Mealio,	Elias F. Wiltsie,
John Ross,	John B. Dickson,
Egbert Guernsey, M.D.,	Joseph Lawrence,
Francis Byrne,	Benj. L. Hart,
Samuel S. Thorp, Sr.,	Jonathan Thompson,
James Gallatin,	M. W. Hamilton,
Henry H. Morrison,	Henry G. Stebbins,
James H. Banker,	Henry Meigs, Jr.

OTIS D. SWAN, Chairman of Committee
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Secretary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A WATCHMAN DROWNED IN THE CROTON WATER WORKS.—An inquest was held yesterday upon the body of MICHAEL CROWLEY, a night watchman employed at the Receiving Reservoir, in Eighty-sixth-street, who was drowned on Monday night. He was last seen alive about 10 o'clock that night on his post near Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, and no direct evidence as to the manner of his death was obtained, but the circumstances leave no room to doubt how it occurred. In order to connect the Aqueduct with the new Reservoir, the brick arch forming the top of the Aqueduct had been removed, and CROWLEY, probably in leaning over the stream to dip a drink of water, fell into it head foremost, striking his head against the wall with sufficient force to stun him. The grade of the Aqueduct at this point is only three-sixteenths of an inch to the hundred feet, but the velocity with which the water passes into the Reservoir is very great in consequence of the narrowness of the conduit, (only four feet,) and there being nothing to which the unfortunate man could cling, he was swept by the current through the flood-gate into the Reservoir. On Tuesday morning, when the laborers went to work, they found the body floating. CROWLEY resided at the corner of Second-avenue and One hundred and Twenty-second-street, and has left a large family. He had been in the employ of the Croton Department many years, and was a sober, steady man.

AN EX-DETECTIVE IN DIFFICULTY.—JOHN MCDONALD, keeper of an oyster saloon, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, was complainant, yesterday, before Alderman FARAR, at Jefferson Market, against CHRISTOPHER HOGAN, who, until the past few weeks, was a detective policeman, and another person named THOMAS MCCOY, both of whom he charged with having been guilty of disorderly conduct. MCDONALD stated that both the accused came into his place at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and HOGAN acted very indecorously. He insisted upon going into the room where Mrs. MCDONALD was sleeping, and when the complainant attempted to stop him, he represented himself to be a detective searching for counterfeiters. Upon denying that there were any such persons there, HOGAN leveled a pistol at the complainant's head, and even struck him with it, hurting him severely. He then called in a policeman, who arrested the unruly fellow, as well as his companion, who seemed to be abetting him in his outrageous conduct. The pistol was produced in Court, and the magistrate returned it to HOGAN, who claimed it, saying that he had been in the Police Department fifteen years, and needed it for protection. The prisoners then gave bonds of $300 each for their good behavior six months, and were discharged.

THEFT OF MONEY.—JOHN BOLD, a German residing at Bushwick, L. I., went to the saloon No. 147 Greenwich-street, a few days since, having in his possession $316 belonging to ELIZABETH THOMPSON, one of his his relatives, which had been intrusted with him, to deposit in a savings bank. He hung the coat, with the money in the pocket, upon a peg, and left the place for a moment or two. During his absence, a bar-keeper named CHARLES YOUNG, stole the funds and went away, first giving forty dollars to ANTHONY RYAN, who witnessed the theft, in order to secure his silence. But RYAN would not be reticent, and informed BOLD, who secured YOUNG'S arrest by Officer SPENCE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. The prisoner was taken before Justice OSBORN, who committed him for examination. RYAN'S conduct in the matter not being devoid of suspicion, the Magistrate sent him to the House of Detention for witnesses. None of the money was recovered.

PROBABLY FATAL STABBING AFFRAY.—On Tuesday evening a fight occurred at a grocery and drinking place, corner of Second-avenue and Forty-third-street, between OWEN COYLE and THOMAS GALLAGHER, which was participated in by the friends of both. None escaped a severe bruising, but COYLE was probably fatally injured with a knife in the hands of GALLAGHER. He was stabbed in the abdomen, and the wound was so large that his intestines protruded. Officer MANY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, arrested GALLAGHER, who was committed, pending the result of the injuries he had inflicted. This case was not reported by telegraph from the Nineteenth Precinct to the Central Police Station, as the Sergeant in charge probably misapprehended the spirit of the recent order with reference to the suppression of police intelligence, which, however, the Commissioners now state related merely to offences against the National Government.

CHILDREN FOR THE WEST.—The Juvenile Asylum sent out another company of boys and girls, on Monday, by the Erie Railroad, bound for Illinois. These children have enjoyed the advantages of the Asylum near the High Bridge for periods varying from six months to a year. The families with whom they are placed have thus a reasonable assurance that their own little ones will not be inoculated by them with the vices of our street children. They are indentured under a special act of the Illinois Legislature, confirming the indentures of the Juvenile Asylum; the rights and duties both of the employers and their wards being carefully defined by law. This company consisted of twenty-seven boys and six girls; is under the guidance of the experienced agent of the Asylum, Mr. GEO. H. ALLAN.

THE CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS.—The business of the Convention was resumed yesterday at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church. A report on the state of the Church was read by Rev. J. G. ADAMS. It referred to the present civil war, and the duty of every Christian to maintain the cause of the Union. It was necessary that the Universalists should put forth active efforts to prevent the denomination from declining. The Sunday-School report stated that there were 1,100 schools organized, having 8,500 teachers and officers, and 74,500 pupils. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. CURRY, on the subject of "Christian Unity." The Council met at Dodworth's Hall in the afternoon.

HERMANN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HERMANN, the wizard, seems to have more power of attraction in his little magic *baton* than any of our conductors of the late lamented Italian opera. He performed last night and Tuesday night before overcrowded houses, and neither rain nor mud prevented the gathering of a fashionable audience in the Temple of the Muses. At 7¼ o'clock every seat in front was taken, and we are glad to announce to the public that from to-day reserved seats will be sold, at an extra charge of 25 cents; and also private boxes will be for sale, so as to accommodate people who are accustomed to come later than the "*profanum vulgus.*"

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners went up to Ward's Island yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting some of the institutions. The weekly report of arrivals show that these were:

Alien emigrants arrived—	
To Sept. 11, 1861	36,793
To Sept. 18, 1861	793
Total	37,586
To same date, 1860	77,925

FIRE IN A GROCERY.—A fire occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the grocery store of HENRY HAVEMEYER, No. 46 Thompson-street, in consequence of the bursting of a fluid lamp. Fortunately, the flames were quickly extinguished, as the upper part of the premises were occupied as dwellings by more than fifty families.

A LONGSHOREMAN DROWNED.—Coroner JACOBMAN held an inquest yesterday at Pier No. 13 North River, upon the body of MICHAEL COONEY, a longshoreman, who accidentally fell overboard last Monday from the ship *Dreadnought*, and was drowned. The deceased was a native of Ireland, about forty years of age, and resided at No. 88 Mulberry-street.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE NAPOLEON.—Prince NAPOLEON, Princes CLOTILDE, and suite arrived at their head-quarters at the New-York Hotel, from West Point, yesterday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The Continental Theatre Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

RUTH GALE, the third sister of the Gale sisters, died last evening at the hospital. She is the seventh victim of the Continental Theatre calamity.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

The Steamships New-York and Kangaroo at this Port.

Interview between the French Emperor and the King of Prussia.

Examination of Thomas Serril.

PROGRESS OF EVENTS IN HUNGARY.

Changes in the Italian Ministry.

THE DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO CANADA.

Cotton and Provisions Dull—Breadstuffs Firm.

CONSOLS 92 7-8.

The steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 7th inst., calling at Queenstown on the 8th, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

Her advices are two days later than those by the *Anglo-Saxon*.

The *Europa* has 62 passengers for Boston and £8,500 in specie.

The *Saxonia* arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 6th.

The *Persia* arrived at Queenstown on the night of the 6th.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 4th, *vid* Queenstown on the 5th, reached here last evening. Her advices were forwarded by telegraph from Cape Race.

The steamship *New-York*, Capt. G. WENER, from Southampton, on the 4th of September, from Europe arrived here yesterday morning.

The following is the list of consignees of specie brought by the *New-York*:

William Schall & Co	$1,065
Poirier & Co	20,000
J. White & Co., of Philadelphia	800
Neesmith & Son	1,914
William Earle, of Rhode Island	2,930
W. T. Frost	2,000
Leopold Haffer	53,700
Wakeman, Dimon & Co	£1,061
Total—£1,061; $27,910 American; $67,200 Bremen.	

The following is the specie list by the *Kangaroo*:

Metropolitan Bank	£525
Halstead & Co	1,000
Boonen, Graves & Co	5,000
Total	£6,525

Among the passengers by the *New-York* are His Grace Archbishop T. B. PURCELL, of Rome, Rev. E. LEE, Rev. A. M. TABREE, Signorinas MARIA HARDY and MARGARET M. QUILL, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, Major VALENTINE BAUSENWEIN, Adjutant of GARIBALDI, and Mrs. JULIA DALY, the celebrated actress.

The new steamer of INMAN'S line, the *City of New-York*, made an inaugural trip to sea from Liverpool on the 6th, giving the greatest satisfaction. Her speed was not regularly tried, but she did between eleven and twelve knots per hour against a strong head wind. She would sail on her first voyage for New-York on the 11th.

Capt. WALKER, of the Galway line, has been appointed to the command of the *Great Eastern*.

The Liverpool *Albion* says: Mr. DAY, of the Mersey Steel Works, is engaged in the manufacture of a gun of enormous size and power. It is is said that the gun is to throw a shot of 500 pounds, and that it will be ready for trial in three weeks.

Her Majesty reached Balmoral Castle on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 7.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have received a communication from M. MEYERBEER, stating that, in compliance with their request, he will compose a march for the opening ceremony of the Great Exhibition.

The *Post* says the Deputies sent from Finland to Stockholm, to demand the separation from Russia, have been arrested by the Russian authorities on a charge of treason.

During the late negotiations with OMAR PASHA, the Prince of Montenegro demanded the recognition of his independence, the extension of the Montenegrin frontier to the river Moratcha, and the cession of the port of Spitza. The Porte refused to accede to these demands.

The Paris papers say that an interview between the Emperor and the King of Prussia will take place at Compeigne on the 2d of October.

The French Naval Divisions will remain off the coast of Syria the whole Winter, for the protection of the Christians.

The Bourse was firm, but closed drooping. Rentes, 69f. 20c.

FELIX BELLY, the projector of the Nicaraguan Canal, was taking legal steps against the English Company, which was assuming rights over the projected canal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Politics were stagnant.

At a meeting of the British Association, M. BAILEY, of Manchester, read another paper on the cotton question, in which the commercial policy of the United States was bitterly denounced, and the expediency of England freeing herself from dependence on America, strongly urged.

The Liverpool *Post* asserts that THOMAS S. SERRELL, who was arrested on the last arrival of the *Persia*, at New-York, must have been imprisoned under a misconception of the affidavits made by SMITH, PAYNE & LUTT, bankers, of London. Some correspondence of Mr. SERRELL has been forwarded to America, to prove conclusively that he (Mr. S.) had no political mission, and that the money found on him was his own, and intended for legitimate business. The *Post* believes he will be speedily released under these affidavits.

ITALY.

The sending of fresh troops to Naples, the *Opinione* of Turin explains, is solely caused by the fatigue which the troops now at Naples have to undergo, not for an augmentation of the brigandage, which is almost entirely eradicated.

The official Turin *Gazette* publishes the nomination of Gen. DELLA ROVERA as Minister of War, and Gen. PATTIENZA, Lieutenant of Sicily.

A marriage is contemplated between the King of Portugal and the youngest daughter of VICTOR EMANUEL.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor had gone to Ischl, but would return on the 8th, to receive the address of the Lower House of Parliament.

The Government bill to reform the administration of Croatia was rejected by the Lower House of Parliament.

The Hungarian Chancellor had authorized the Royal Commissioner at Pesth to appoint and dismiss all municipal functionaries, and to assume the administrative functions himself, and employ military force if necessary. The Chancellor declared at the same time, however, that the Emperor had no intention of suspending the constitutional institutions.

Insurrectionary movements are reported among the Roumains at Lugos.

The latest dispatches from Pesth say that the Committee of that Province has been definitely dissolved, and the Royal Commissioner invested with full administrative powers.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals announce that the principal difficulties in the way of a reorganization of San Domingo have been removed.

The *Times*, in the course of a remarkable article says, in view of the present state of things in Europe, it is necessary to evacuate the Tetuan on honorable conditions in order to allow the concentration of the Spanish forces.

RUSSIA.

The Czar declares that Polish Lithuania is now in a far worse state than it was under Master Emperor NICHOLAS.

TURKEY.

About 6,000 Montenegrins crossed the frontier on the 4th, and occupied the town of Vienna. The Turkish garrison refused to surrender, and in order not to fall into the hands of the Montenegrins, blew up the tower and perished in the explosion. The town of Zubai had been occupied by the Turkish troops.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of Aug. 12 reached Marseilles on the 6th.

The Bombay markets were generally steady. Exchange, 2s. ¼d. Freights quiet.

A Calcutta telegram of Aug. 10 reports cotton goods lower. The exports were also drooping. The indigo crop amounts to 65,000 cases. Freights to London, 60s. Exchange, 2s. ⅛d.@¼d.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE.

Effect of Prince Napoleon's Voyage in the North—What the Moniteur Says—Wants of the Army—The French Soldier—A Slave Drama on Parisian Boards—A New Maritime Decree.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 2, 1861.

It is worthy of passing remark, as an indication of the times, that since the return of Prince NAPOLEON to the North from his visit to the Confederate Army at Manassas, the *Moniteur* has published several *Courriers d'Amérique*, made up from "private correspondence," which are extremely partial to the North and the cause of the Union. It is altogether probable that there is some connection between the two facts. On the contrary, a friend who has seen a letter from one of the *suite* of the Prince says, that the sympathies of the writer appear to be on the side of the South—a fact which accords with a statement made in the American papers to the effect that, while the Prince favored the Union party, his suite leaned to the rebels.

The complaints in the National Army about a want of ice and other luxuries afford no little amusement in France. Talk to a French soldier of the line about ice or coffee, and he would have to ask for a dictionary, where he would read with astonishment—"*Ice*, congealed water, a solid, transparent, brittle substance, formed by the abstraction of the heat necessary to preserve the water's fluidity." "*Coffee*, a small hemispherical berry, which, when browned and cooked, is susceptible of being converted into a black soup, much sought after by civilized people." The fact is, if the result of the present events in the United States is to be an approximation to the system of government found imperative in most old communities, you might as well commence the new *régime* with the Army as anywhere else. No army in the world fights better than the French Army, and the greatest luxury of the French camp is the *pot-au-feu*—stewed beef and potatoes, or with the addition, on extra occasions, of onions, carrots or turnips. On the march they have bread, water, and when it is accessible, the wine of the country. The French soldier understands and accepts the principle that when he is out on a campaign his business is fighting, not eating, and he would be astonished to be told that on certain luxuries depended the health, strength or subordination of an Army. To learn to make the most of a few simple articles of food, such as bread, beef, potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, which are the staples of the French commissariat, is the great study of those charged with the culinary department of the French camp, and the variations in the flavor and the excellency of the *pot-au-feu* form the principal excitements of the kitchen and the mess.

For a century, perhaps, as you know, there has been no material change in the composition of powder for war purposes. It has been found that while this old-fashioned powder is excellent for projectiles of a spherical form, it possesses serious defects for conical balls. The gas which results from the explosion does not act equally, and introduces itself in the cavity in such a way as to interfere materially with the precision of the ball. From experiments made at Vincennes, with a view of determining this point it is shown beyond contest, that in one hundred balls twenty fall without force or effect at a few rods from the mouth of the gun. Such a state of things, once proved, could not be allowed to exist, and a commission was some months ago charged with the duty, not only of making experiments, but also of finding a new powder not subject to so grave an inconvenience. This Committee, it appears, has been successful, and will soon report the result of their experiments to the Emperor.

An English gentleman, a Mr. HALE, ex-officer of the Army of GARIBALDI, is now experimenting before a Committee of the French war office, at La Fére, with a most dangerous weapon of war of his own invention, of the rocket species. The distance attained with these rockets was eight kilometres, say five miles. Lieut. HALE proposes to go to the United States with his invention.

As a specimen of the strange things the French papers publish as news from America, read the following: "It was reported to-day on 'Change that the situation of the North in America was hopeless, and that it was proposed to call a Congress to remove Mr. LINCOLN. The merchants were protesting openly against the continuation of hostilities."

The papers also were publishing news as coming from all quarters—Washington, London, and even Madrid—to the effect that Mr. LINCOLN was absolutely going to *decree* the abolition of Slavery. The *Moniteur* of this morning, in order to rectify the statement, no doubt, says that Mr. LINCOLN is only going to liberate "the slaves of rebels," which, expressed thus in general terms, will convey to most readers the impression that all of the slaves in the rebellious States are to be liberated, and thus the *Moniteur's* correction is but a feeble one.

The Ambigue Comique Theatre of this city, the same at which the French play of "Uncle Tom" had such a run in 1853, has just brought out another *piece de circonstance*, entitled "Cora ou l'Esclavage," ("Cora, or Slavery,") based on the infamies practiced on the Quadroon races of the Southern States. Cora is the white child of a mulatto woman, who is sold by her father and master into slavery, and who, after being subjected to great brutalities, is torn from her lover, an Abolitionist, brought to Europe, and here, on account of her beauty, leads a life of the highest wrought adventure. The piece is well written and will probably enjoy a three or four months' run. Mlle. JANE ELLSLER fills the *rôle* of Cora, and it is one of her most brilliant "creations."

A decree published in the *Moniteur* declares that: "1. Until it shall be otherwise ordered, all sea-going vessels, whether sailers or steamers, constructed in the United States of America, or sailing under the flag of the American Union, shall be admitted to become French (naturalized) on the following conditions: sea vessels, in wood, 25 fr.; ditto in iron, 70 fr.; hulls of sea vessels in wood, 15 fr.; ditto in iron, 50 fr.; engines installed on these vessels, whether in wood or iron, 25 fr. the 100 kilogrammes.

ART. 1. Our Consuls or consular agents in the ports of the United States of America are authorized to deliver letters of provisional naturalization to sea vessels bought by or on the account of French subjects."

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS IN ENGLAND.

THE TROOPS FOR CANADA.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MOVEMENT.

In reference to the dispatch of troops to Canada the *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

"Her Majesty's Government has determined to make an important increase in the strength of our military force in North America, and three regiments of infantry are about to be placed under immediate orders for Canada. They will probably embark in the *Great Eastern* before the middle of September. It is very likely that three old and thoroughly efficient battalions will be chosen. Whatever may be the effect in some quarters of the announcement we now make, we have little doubt that the public generally will recognize this step as an act of wise precaution on the part of those responsible for the dignity and integrity of the Empire."

COMMENTS OF LORD PALMERSTON'S ORGANS.

From the London Times.

The Government, which sends three regiments to Canada at this crisis, means something more than routine. It is manifestly intended to be a significant fact. It is a demonstration. Well, what is it to demonstrate? Is it to overawe any one? Is it a pledge of future action? On the first supposition it would be ridiculous, on the second it would be most mischievous. Are these 2,500 men to garrison the frontier of Canada? They are not two men to every mile of frontier. Let us suppose that there is some necessity to overawe some threatening enemy. Surely it cannot be expected that any enemy who could think of attacking in their own territory a thriving and increasing people, inhabiting an enormous country, would be deterred by so small an increase to the force of that country as the three regiments who are to go out in the *Great Eastern*? Excellent as they are in discipline, equipment and courage, they are but three battalions, and Canada has 400,000 square miles. If, then, this measure is not a menace, is it a pledge? Is this appearance of a small body of English troops to be considered as an assurance to the people of Canada that in case of attack they may rely upon these Islands to send them armies for their defence, and treasure to defray the cost of their wars? Is it the enunciation of a principle that Quebec and Toronto and Montreal have nothing to do with a Canadian war, and that they may buy and sell and live at ease, for that Yorkshire and Lancashire and Middlesex will work for their defence, and give men to die for their safety? If this be so we protest, not only in the name of this country, but also in the interest of Canada, against any such promise. We can conceive nothing more destructive to political concord in this country than such a demand on the part of any Government, and we know of nothing which could operate so ill upon the dignity and self-respect of Canada. That Colony is perfectly able to take care of herself. The only enemy who can attack her is Northern America. We are not now calculating the probabilities of such an event. What a capricious or turbulent people may do in passion or resentment, or in the pursuit of what they may suppose to be a policy, we do not now surmise. But, suppose the event should occur the suggestion of which alone could give any color for this demonstration, Canada ought to be able to meet the occasion. She has a population which can readily throw out 50,000 fighting men for the defence of their own homes. The sort of enemy which would attack her would be precisely that which she is most able to meet. The undisciplined levies of the Northern States, far from their homes and ill-served in the appliances of scientific warfare, would be the enemy which the Canadian Militia would be most easily able to give a good account of. This has been so before, and the countries have increased with an equal growth. *Why, then, are we to take Canada under our protection, and tell her to lie still, and be content that we should fight for her? We cannot do this with all our dependencies if we would. We have not men enough in these small islands to fight the battles of the Anglo-Saxon race all over the world, and at the same time to hold our own in Europe and to govern the most populous regions of Asia.* Our recruiting-ground is too small, and even the resources of our commerce are inadequate to such a Quixotic position.

Nor does any duty call us to such an exhausting task. No society has ever held that it is the duty of the father to sustain and defend the son when the son has grown to manhood. We have spread our race and our language all over the temperate earth, and when we plant a colony we hedge it round with our protection until it has taken root, and is able to go alone. As soon as this happens we give it a separate constitution, and leave it to govern itself. It has its politics and its Parliament, as we have our politics and our Parliament. The only immediate connection between the two peoples is that they have the same Queen. What advantage do the people of England derive from the connection which exists between them and the people of Canada, or what force would they ever exercise to continue such a connection against the will of the Canadians? We are not aware of any single advantage which Canada gives us, and which, in time of peace, we have not from the United States. Canada, on the contrary, finds her interest in the connection. While we ask nothing of her but good will, she grows under our protection. What we give, and most willingly give, to Canada is our powerful and inseparable alliance; and the offensive and defensive alliance of England is worth something to any State. He who attacks Canada declares war against England, and will call down upon himself all the might of England, but in the matter of her own fields and cities Canada's duty is to defend herself. If we know anything of the people of Canada, they would not only do this as a duty, but demand it as a right.

We cannot tell what political necessity may justify some demonstration just at this moment. What may be passing between the rude and truculent men who direct the foreign relations of the Northern States and our Government had better not be known. What insults may be given or menaces made by persons to whom much may be forgiven or disregarded, we have no desire to discover. What insance notions may in some quarters prevail of the possibility of recalling American unity by an expedition against a foreign enemy we do not ask to be supplied with the means of saying. If the things exist, our Government are alone in possession of them, and they act upon their exclusive knowledge and also upon their exclusive responsibility. One thing is perfectly certain. *These three regiments do not go to Canada to threaten any offensive operations against America.* If they are a demonstration it is a demonstration in a defensive sense. No one can persuade himself that the demonstration can be more than a declaration of identity between England and Canada for peace or for war. Of the present necessity of this step Government will hereafter be called upon to satisfy Parliament and the country. We hope, however, that, whether justifiable or not, Canada will not take this little contingent we are about to send as indicative of any more than it really means; and will not believe that we expect from her, or intend to discharge towards her, any further duties than those of an intimate ally. The first duty of a people aspiring to become a nation is to show that it is able to protect itself.

From the London Globe.

The announcement of a military contemporary, that an additional force is about to be dispatched to Canada, is perfectly correct. When a brigade of infantry was sent out some two months ago, we explained that on its arrival the military establishment of our North American Possessions would be brought up to the strength at which it stood before the Crimean war, and no more. Another brigade of three regiments, about 2,500 men altogether, will be added in the course of the month, which commences to-morrow, and by that amount the troops will exceed the number usually maintained in ordinary times. We are fully assured that the public, which continues to express its unabated confidence in Her Majesty's present advisers, will cordially recognize the prudence of the step which they are now about to take. The defence of the material interests of the inhabitants of Canada and the honor of the Empire should not be left to chance or speculation, and if the Government shut its eyes to the confusion and uncertainty that exist on the American Continent, it would not be readily pardoned for any loss or insult to which we might be subjected. Brigandage is not a special Italian attribute, nor does filibustering appertain exclusively to Europeans. The state of affairs upon the Canadian frontier is of an extraordinary character, and requires more than ordinary care and precaution to be exercised in its vicinity. The Government does this by garrisoning Canada with a force exceeding by some 3,000 men that which we were accustomed to maintain in former times, when peace prevailed all over the American Continent, and no neighboring disturbances gave cause for apprehension that our own quietude might be disturbed. When we have added that the dispatch of these troops will be no additional expense to the country, beyond the cost of their transport out, we have said all we have to say, and no doubt more than need be said to satisfy the country that the course taken by the Government is wise, prudent and praiseworthy. With respect to our friends in the Northern States of the American Union, we are not quite sure that it is our duty to say anything to justify this step. If an official inquiry is made, we have no doubt it will be satisfactorily answered. But, speaking on the part of the public, we have nothing to explain, and as little to apologize for, with regard to this step. The disiribution of our army within our own territories is a matter of purely internal arrangement which no foreign Power or people has a right to question, so long as we do not assume an attitude of menace or a combination of troops manifestly disproportioned to our internal and defensive purposes. Within the last few years we have increased our military force in and about Dover by about the same number of men we are now about to send to Canada, and if the neighboring Sovereign, the Emperor of the French, were to question us on the subject, we should observe courtesy to him in our reply and no more. In the same way, *if the Government of President Lincoln asks us what we mean, we shall of course tell it civilly and politely.* But as regards the remarks which may be made and the construction which may be put upon this proceeding by the American newspapers, we do not feel called upon to say one word. We have nothing to explain, and no excuse to make. The Government has done what it has done for most excellent reasons, and the English public will most willingly assent to it. It is entirely our own affair; and neither by right nor courtesy are we bound to waste our breath in making any elaborate justification of our act.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

From the London Post

At the present time the position of Canada, as regards prosperity, contentment and loyalty, is such that the appointment of a Governor-General would be a matter comparatively of trifling importance if the interests of the Province were alone concerned. But, unfortunately, the state of affairs in the neighboring Republic requires that the authority of the Imperial Government should be exercised with a strong and vigorous hand, and that questions of international policy should not be left to the decision of any local legislature or provincial administration. The office of Governor-General of Canada is, in fact, a Viceroyship. The Governor-General is supposed, in virtue of his commission, to control the administration of all the subordinate Governors of the North American Provinces. He has to govern more than three millions of subjects, and he has not only to attend to their domestic welfare, but also to assert the rights and dignity of the mother country. The nobleman who has been selected to succeed Sir EDMUND HEAD has had large experience of public and official life. He has been a useful and industrious member of the House of Commons, he has held the office of a Lord of the Treasury, and he has had the benefit of the professional training of the lawyer. Viscount MONCK, however, must remember that he is about to assume an office which will require higher qualifications than those of balancing the claims of the political parties which in Canada, as elsewhere, are bidding for power. No one in this country much cares whether the "Clear Grits" are in office, or whether Mr. BROWN or Mr. CARTIER head the Provincial Administration. The most important duties which Viscount MONCK will have to perform will be to maintain the neutrality of the province, to develop its resources, and promote its material prosperity, and to show to the world that the monarchical institutions of Canada confer more real freedom, and have in them elements of permanency far greater than those of the neighboring Republic. It would seem that while the people of the once United States are finally separating, British North America is only anxious for that federal union which would give national power and organization to every province on the continent which owns the sway of her Majesty. We do not anticipate that Viscount MONCK will have a very difficult task. Even if by some accident peace should be restored in the United States, and the half a million men in arms should be let loose upon Canada, the province is quite ready, and has full strength enough to hold its own. Viscount MONCK, however, may accomplish great good by elevating the tone of public men in Canada. At present it is believed that the members of the Provincial Government (composed chiefly of lawyers) are not altogether innocent of complicity in those jobs which have made the Grand Trunk Railway a scandal and disgrace to the Province. In the present circumstances of the United States he will not only have to maintain the dignity and neutrality of Canada, but he may foster manufactures and commerce, and, above all, attract to the Province that vast stream of emigration which hitherto has so unaccountably proceeded to the States of the American Union. He will govern, at all events, a loyal, contented and peaceable people, who enjoy and appreciate as large an amount of political freedom and material prosperity as ever has fallen to the lot of man in the world.

CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

From the London Times.

The crash of a new political world is an awful phenomenon. War has dashed like a comet upon the great American Republic, and all the institutions and destinies of that mighty Union seem scattered in fragments around. It is impossible to predict the formations which may survive after the convulsion has passed away, but all that we now see tends irresistibly to convince us that we shall never again behold that specimen of political organization which so amazed us with its growth, and impressed us with its apparent vigor. The United States of North America have ceased to be. Whether their place will be taken by two Unions or twenty—whether the principle of confederation will be merely limited or absolutely discarded—nobody can venture to foretell; but we cannot so much as imagine any course of events which will leave the last state of things with much resemblance to the first. Enough has now been learnt to show that the subjugation of the South is next to impossible, and its submission in the highest degree improbable. The Territories of the old Union will be divided, nor will the partition be territorial only. Between North and South there will be barriers of feelings, interests and traditions. They will long look upon each other with jealousy and suspicion, if not with still worse sentiments, and the "frontier" will require the same garrisons and observances as that between two monarchies of the European Continent. This, however, presumes the maintenance of standing armies, warlike estimates and oppressive taxation; while these burdens again will exercise an influence upon all social and political institutions. Never could a more wonderful problem be presented.

We need say little in defence of an assumption that the conquest of the South by the Armies of the North has now become a most improbable event. *All the incidents of the war appear to have been in favor of the Confederate States.* In the only engagements approaching to the character of a pitched battle the Southern troops have been victorious, and, though we hear little of their operations, it is at least certain that they are aggressive, and that the Federal Government is alarmed for the safety of the Capital. With affairs in such a state every day detracts from the chances of compromise, except on the basis of a recognized separation, and it will have been seen, indeed, from our New-York correspondence that *the staunchest Federalists have now brought themselves to contemplate this disruption of the Union as a possible result.* Hitherto, the lapse of time, while it has evidently added to the confidence of the South, has brought little accession of strength to the North. The States adhering to the Union do indeed contribute men and munitions on a scale which does honor to their patriotism, but the battalions are undisciplined, ill-equipped, and what is worse than all, insubordinate. The reverses and privations of an unsuccessful war are very different from the glories of the brief campaign which was contemplated by the President's volunteers, and the jealousy which the Americans entertain of all authority finds its expression even in a camp. On the other hand, the Southerners, less addicted to the institutions of democracy, less imbued with ideas of social equality, and conscious probably of a more desperate position, have carried far greater energy to the work of war. We can see that in the South power is concentrated and obedience enforced, and we find the natural results in a clear military superiority.

These, however, are not the only points at which the action of the war is traceable. We observe its effects on the Federal Government itself, and all tend in one and the same direction. The power of the President has been enormously increased, and that weakness of the Executive which was regarded by Americans as an essential feature of their Constitution is rapidly giving place to a very despotic species of authority. Complaints were actually made in Congress about the tyrannical proceedings of Government officers, and the jurisdiction of a Provost-Marshal is tolerated in Washington itself. The latest accounts inform us that the *habeas corpus* act has been virtually suspended, that arrests for treason were frequent, and that Fort Lafayette was full of State prisoners. We seem in reading such reports to be carried away from Republican Washington to Milan under the Austrian, or Naples under the Bourbon rule. To complete the picture, we actually find in the land of political liberty and social freedom the abrupt establishment of a system which the old States of Europe seldom ventured to defend, and have now begun to discard. Passports are dispensed with over many parts of the Continent, but they are rigorously insisted on in the United States. It is not merely on the frontier between the two armies that these documents are required. No person whatever can depart from any port of the United States, or land at any port of the United States, without a passport from the Federal Government. A traveler would find himself at more liberty in Venice than in New-York.

We are not reflecting upon these edicts as unnatural or unwise. They jar strangely, it is true, with our ideas of America and its institutions, but they are the unavoidable incidents of war. *President Lincoln could do no less, and we are fully prepared, indeed, to find that he does a great deal more.* War has brought a host of new exigencies in its train. If the President is no longer merely the Chief Magistrate of the people, but the head of the National forces, he must exercise something like military authority. The institutions of peace must give way to the necessities of war, and the people see this as well as the Government. A New-York journal has actually called aloud for a censorship of the press, and any act calculated to give vigor to the Administration would probably meet with general approval. All such acts, however, must needs tend in one way—to the limitations of public liberties and the extension of official power. This much is inevitable, and the only point, indeed, admitting of question, is the impression likely to be left hereafter on the institutions of the country. Will the Americans, when the war is concluded, return to their old forms of government? We doubt it much.

As we cannot now contemplate the subjugation and reunion of the South as a probable event, we must assume that the two sections of the Union will be established independently of each other. To venture as little as possible upon political speculations, let us assume that the schism is carried no further, and that the United States of the North divide with the Confederate States of the South all the territory and population of the old American Republic. Each, then, of these two still powerful Unions will constitute an Administration for itself. What form will that Administration take in the South? True, the Secessionists proclaimed a Constitution on the old American model, but it is clear enough that the authority actually exercised in those parts is that of a military Dictator, and not of a Democratic President. What will they do by and by, when they have won their independence! They will probably maintain for some time, as a matter of prudence, the organization under which they conducted a successful war, and we think that nobody who has remarked the tone and current of Southern sentiments would expect to find that New-England institutions would ever be received with much favor in the new Confederacy. It is more likely that they will sacrifice Democratic principles for the sake of a strong Government, and that they will seek to retain power by the same means through which they acquired it—namely, by opposing the compact and concentrated force of a somewhat absolute Government to the looser organization of a more populous State. But will this impose no corresponding obligations on the North? Will the Unionists States quietly sit down under institutions less conducive to national strength than those of their next-door neighbor? Will they submit to the spectacle of a stronger Government than their own on their very borders for the sake of that popular sovereignty which universal suffrage has created? Can they manage a standing Army, a national debt, and an ever-present chance of border war on such terms? Will their favorite General, whoever he may be, come into such conditions when elected President? Is it not, on the whole, more probable that they may retain some of the modifications of their Constitution which the war is now enforcing upon their acceptance, and that the new Union will be administered by a less democratic Government than the old? We certainly think so. *The two great divisions of the States formerly united will form, we hope, two prosperous communities, but we do not expect that either of them will bear much resemblance to the lost American Republic.*

American Finances.

From the London Times.

Two broad assertions have been made in this country by the advocates and opponents of American institutions respectively. The former declared that a communally governed on genuine democratic principles would never be likely to incur public debt, as it would never be hurried into war by a class which found its interest in such a policy. A Republic could afford to be impatient of taxation, as it would never be taxed. If disputes should arise, the wisdom of upright and honest citizens, exempted from the pernicious influence of a self-seeking aristocracy, would soon insure a return to the blessings of peace. This was one view of democratic finance, and six months' experience has taught us how much that was worth. The Americans have plunged headlong into war with greater obstinacy, unreason and extravagance than were ever shown in the Old World. We shall now be able to test the assertion of those who have represented Democratic institutions in this particular especially as altogether unsafe. They used to tell us that, though a Democracy might be eager enough to borrow, it would not be ready to pay; that if political power was lodged exclusively in the lower classes of the population, those classes would never submit to the taxation which their own votes had rendered necessary, and that a public debt would either be repudiated, or shifted by a process of ruinous confiscation on to the shoulders of the classes above. We shall see how this will turn out. The Americans are borrowing money with prodigious rapidity, and to some extent, though a very disproportionate one, they are taxing themselves to meet the burden. They have even begun by taxing the "breakfast table," the very thing which, in one of our own latest agitations, it was proposed to untax as a necessary piece of financial wisdom. They are smiling complacently on the resources of an excise, and soap and paper will perhaps soon contribute to the Federal Exchequer. But how long will this last when the pinch is felt? Will these very taxes now decreed be actually paid? These are questions on which, as our correspondent's letter shows, no misgiving is entertained in New-York; but we in this country can hardly forbear from concluding that if the Americans are really to accept this permanent weight of taxation they will either be compelled to remodel some of their institutions, or they will display such qualities of integrity and self-denial as have never yet been held to distinguish Democratic communities.

From the London Economist.

An impression has gone abroad that the banks of the Northern States have lent Mr. CHASE £30,000,000 of money, and that he will require no more till Christmas. Till that time, therefore, it is inferred the Treasury at Washington will be full. The real facts are very different. The banks have contracted to supply £11,125,000, "to bear interest" from the 15th of August, and are to have the "privilege," if they choose to exercise it, of lending £11,125,000 on the 15th of October, and £11,125,000 on the 15th of December, and are to declare whether they will lend the money or not on the 1st of October and 1st of December. Two-thirds, therefore, of the proposed loan remain "to be placed." The banks may either lend the money or not, as they please, when the specified time arrives. And with respect even to the installment now taken by the banks, there is an unpleasant clause that "overdue Treasury notes," and 60 days' Treasury notes may be taken in payment instead of cash. As the Government has already been borrowing as largely as it could in the money-market, this option will be extensively exercised. On the whole, Mr. CHASE will, as we explained last week, get some money, but it will be doled out to him very cautiously, and will bear no resemblance at all to the large figures with which the American imagination love to gratify itself.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—SATURDAY.

Funds on the 6th declined a quarter; mainly caused by a realization of profits. In the discount market the demand was rather brisker, but good bills were still taken at 3⅛@3¼. Applications at the bank were more numerous, but still very moderate.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday were 8,000 bales—speculators and exporters taking 3,000. The market closed dull, with very little inquiry from exporters.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The various weekly circulars report: FLOUR buoyant, at an advance of 6d.@1s. 3d. since Tuesday; quotations ranging 24s. 6d.@28s. 6d. WHEAT active, at an advance of 3d.@4d. ₰ cental; Red Western, 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d.; Red Southern, 11s. 6d.@12s.; White Western, 12s.; White Southern, 12s. 6d.@13s. 3d. CORN has an upward tendency, with an advance of 1s. ₰ quarter; Mixed, 30s. 6d.@31s.; Yellow, 31s.@31s. 6d.; White, 32s.@35s.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

The market is generally firm. FLOUR is buoyant. WHEAT still upward. CORN steady.

The Liverpool Provision Market has ruled quiet during the week. BEEF steady. PORK quite steady. BACON has a downward tendency.

LATEST.

The Provision Market on Saturday was dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SATURDAY—RESIN firm; Common, 10s. 6d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE are very excited and quoted at 66s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed, on Saturday, at 92¼@93 for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The latest sales were, Illinois Central, 30¼@30¼ discount; Erie Railway shares, 22¼@22¾.

Legislative Corruption.
THE LIBEL SUIT OF
LITTLEJOHN AGAINST GREELEY.
The WEEKLY TRIBUNE, now ready, contains a report of the great Libel Suit at Pulaski, Oswego County, including
The Arguments of Counsel, the Rulings of the Court, and the Testimony entire.
Price, five cents. $2 per annum.
Address
THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For Family and manufacturing use.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace
AND ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER COMBINED.
A new and superior article at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Shaker-Knit Half-Hose, at $6 per Doz., at the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
T. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

Trusses.—Dr. Riggs' Hard Rubber Truss challenges comparison. If not satisfactory after a fair trial of sixty days, may be returned. Also, varicocele truss and appliances for enlarged veins. No. 2 Barclay-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown, Best in use. Reliable for color; unchangeableness, &c. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st. and sold by all druggists. Imitable cutter of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 495.—SEPT. 18, 1861.
75, 70, 23, 58, 53, 4, 68, 66, 20, 73, 18, 5.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 496.—SEPT. 18, 1861.
54, 55, 24, 14, 38, 59, 37, 68, 77, 52, 33, 31, 28.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, successors of Chase & Co.

GOLD-PLATED SLEEVE BUTTONS,
ONE DOLLAR A SET,
At G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

PUBLIC MEETING
TO SUPPORT
THE PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

Whereas, The following resolution, introduced by Hon George Geddes, of Onondaga, was adopted in the People's Union Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 10 and 11, 1861:

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be requested to take the necessary action to procure the assembling of mass meetings of the people in the various Districts, for the ratification of the proceedings of this meeting, and for such further action as may be found necessary to the success of the ticket here nominated; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the Convention, from the City and County of New-York, that the people of New-York City be invited to meet in Cooper Institute, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of September, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., to carry into effect the purposes of the People's Resolutions at Syracuse.

The following distinguished speakers have been invited to be present and address the meeting:

Hon. Daniel S Dickinson, New-York.
Hon. Lucius Robinson, New-York.
Hon. Washington Hunt, New-York.
Hon. Andrew Johnson, Tennessee.
Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania.
Governor Olden, New-Jersey.
Hon. Joseph Holt, Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Leslie Combs, Kentucky.
Hon. Thomas Francis Meagher.
Hon. A. S. Diven.
Col. John W. Forney.
Hon. Ira Harris.
Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Hon. Fred. A. Conkling.
Hon. Robert J. Walker.
Hon. Sam. A. Law.
Hon. Horatio Ballard.
Hon. Jno. B. Haskin.
Hon. William Duer.
Judge Henry V. Rogers.
Col. Joseph Hoxie.
Gen. D. Prentice, Kentucky.
Horace Greeley.
Erastus Brooks.
Henry J. Raymond.

By the Committee on State Nominations for the City and County of New-York, on behalf of the

Republican.	*Constitutional Union.*
A. J. H. DUGANNE,	F. A. TALLMADGE,
THOMAS S. BERRY.	JAMES BROOKS.
Democratic.	
A. R. BRADFORD,	JACOB VOORHEES.
	F. A. TALLMADGE,
W. E. FROST, Sec'y.	Chairman N. Y. Delegates.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New-England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousand of cases.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.
It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.
We believ

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Welsh girl, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best of City reference; call in the rear, first floor, No. 16 Allen-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress and chambermaid; has good City reference from her last place, where she has served four years and a half. Call till settled at No. 346 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do fine washing; has the highest recommendations as to character and capability. Call for two days, between 9 and 4 o'clock, at No. 17 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has a year's City reference from her last place. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A capable woman, a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, situations by two respectable Protestant girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other to do general housework in a private family, or has no objection to do chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 177 East 50th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or as waitress and to do fine washing and ironing; has the best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or general housework, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 173 West 26th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress. The best of City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 112 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and take care of children; good City reference. To be seen at her former employers, at No. 61 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1,371 Broadway, between 39th and 40th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a very respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as nurse and seamstress; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 362 2d-av., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in the washing and ironing; would do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 65 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid, nurse and seamstress; best City references can be given. Call at No. 266 31st-st., near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation in a small private family, as housemaid or chambermaid. Apply at No. 218 East 14th-st., Room No. 1, 4for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waitress; has four years' first-class reference from her last place; would like to go to the country or out West with a family; can do embroidery handsomely. Apply at No. 111½ West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Welsh woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Call for two days, at No. 103 Eldridge-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a very neat, tidy, willing and obliging girl, who has the best of reference from her last place, a situation in a private family as chambermaid or seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is thoroughly competent and has no objection to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 East 9th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 180 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer, or would do plain cooking and wash and iron for a small, respectable family. Has the very best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 657 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; she is a competent person, and fully understands her business; she is very kind and good to children; best of City reference given. Call at No. 30 2d-av., in the rear, middle door, 3d floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A smart and capable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; she is an excellent servant, and capable of giving the highest satisfaction; she lived a long time in her last place, and can produce the best of City reference. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 25th-st., top floor, front.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would be willing to take the entire charge of a laundry; the best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 33 West 12th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a child and do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 37 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Best City references given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the laundry; has good City reference. Apply at No. 258 West 26th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 231 West 39th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTable young girl wants a situation to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 230 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COLORIST.—WANTED, BY A LADY, A place in a daguerrean gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, fashion plates, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Daguerrean Gallery, No. 65 8th-av., corner of 13th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, soups, games, jellies, desserts of all kinds; also, bread, biscuits in the best manner; has lived in this City for the last 16 years, and lived with the most respectable families; good reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., first private door from 22d-st., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice-cream, and all kinds of desserts. She has excellent reference from her last place, where she lived some years. Call at No. 222 7th-av., near 26th-st., top floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do general housework in a small family; understands her business perfectly; would prefer to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 420 West 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 Sixth-av., between 39th and 31st sts., room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go to the country; will assist in the washing and ironing if required. Best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 6th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as cook; she understands her business thoroughly; can make all kinds of bread and pastry; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 244 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a respectable middle-aged woman; is a first-rate cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; will be found willing and obliging; can give good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 London Terrace, West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing, if required; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 173 West 26th-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A highly respectable Protestant woman, as cook; fully competent to take the entire charge of fine cooking in all its departments; references of the highest character given. Apply at No. 97 West 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, as cook, either in a private family or a large boarding-house; one who understands her business thoroughly and is not afraid of work; best City reference given. Apply at No. 94 West 32d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a person who can be recommended by the highest families in the City; understands her business in all its branches. Call, for two days, at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE, middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 78 West 20th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands French and American cooking, meats, game, soups, jellies and pastry. The best City reference given. Apply at No. 334 1st-av., near 20th-st., for three days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; would assist in a small washing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman wants a situation as cook; no objection to assist in the washing, or would do all the washing of a small family; understands all kinds of cooking; can make good bread, biscuit, waffles and muffins; has lived with the best families in the City; will go at moderate wages. Call for two days at No. 80 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, competent woman, as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, and will assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Also, a nurse, who is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of reference. Call at No. 635 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, highly recommended, desires a situation in the City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or general housemaid; has been six years in this country, during that period has had only two places, (three years in each;) will be found a useful domestic. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as first-rate cook and good washer and ironer; understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 Water-st., Brooklyn, corner Main-st., in the clothing store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable woman to cook, wash and iron, or cook alone, in a private family; is a first-rate cook; understands English and American styles. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY TWO RESPECTable girls situations, one as cook, washer and ironer and good baker, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference can be given. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st., on the top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; she thoroughly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 105 East 26th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework for a small family; can give City reference; to be seen for two days. Call at No. 435 3d-av., one stairs up.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation to cook, wash and iron in a respectable family; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at 107 27th-st., near 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 76 Morton-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—TWO respectable girls wish situations in a private family; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to take care of children and do plain sewing; good reference if required. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 112 Smith-st., Brooklyn, first floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 466 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable girl, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do housework for a small family; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook and is a most excellent washer and ironer; has good references where she is known for seven years. Apply at 48th-st., first cottage east of 6th-av.

CALIFORNIA.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and intelligent girl, who can pay whole or part of her passage, would like to make arrangements with a family who could insure her a permanent situation on her arrival as ladies' maid and seamstress; can make herself generally useful, and is fully competent to attend a store. Can furnish reliable City reference. Address SEAMSTRESS, or call at No. 122 East 19th-st., for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable English woman, who thoroughly understands her business, as housekeeper or seamstress, and to wait upon a lady; no objection to take charge of an infant from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 11 6th-st., first floor, front room, near the Bowery.

AS GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation to do general housework; no objection to the country; good reference. Apply at No. 96 West 20th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, &c.—A HIGHly recommended young woman wishes a situation as general house servant, or chambermaid and waitress; cooks, bakes, washes and irons first rate; neat in person and about her duties; wages, $4 or $5 per month; no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a nice, tidy girl to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; best of City reference. Call at No. 257 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A NICE, TIdy English Protestant young girl, with three years' reference from her last place, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., one door east of Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress in a private family; the best of City references will be given. Apply at No. 12 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a competent woman as laundress, or to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 69 West 21st-st.

AS LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to wait on growing children; can furnish undoubted City reference. Call or address No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av., for the rest of the week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant; can do embroidery in the neatest manner; is a neat plain sewer; no objections to the country; City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; has been in that capacity for the last 16 years; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand if it is required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at the ladies fancy-store, No. 947½ Broadway.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, to take care of children and do plain sewing; can do all kinds of embroidery. Inquire at No. 190 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN experienced person, a situation as child's nurse and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up by hand; can be recommended by the first families in the City. Call for two days at No. 334 1st-av., near 20th-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation to take care of a child and do plain sewing or fine washing; is capable and has no objection to make herself generally useful; the best of City reference given. Can be seen this week at No. 61 West 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY is anxious to procure a good situation for a very excellent girl, who has lived with her as nurse and seamstress for the past three years; she can cut and fit children's dresses; understands perfectly the use both of Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines, and, if required, would be willing to assist in light chamberwork; wages $8. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 West 34th-st., from 11 until 3 o'clock.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY respectable girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the care of children, and neat and tidy, good-tempered, willing and obliging, and can furnish satisfactory City reference; also, a seamstress who goes out by the day. Can be seen until engaged at No. 470 3d-av., corner of 34th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, and is willing to do chamberwork; is kind to children, is neat in herself, and is willing and obliging. Can be seen until engaged at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable Protestant young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 354 9th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; six years of the best City reference can be given. Apply at No. 6 East 31st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and plain sewer; is very kind to children; has the best City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 95 West 26th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; she can come highly recommended. Call at No. 37 West 13th-st., and ring the middle bell.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the largest Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.; neat, capable, civil women, German, English, Irish and Scotch; moderate wages to suit the times, for City or country. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready for capable servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN DEsires a situation as seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would do light chamberwork, or take care of a child not under 2 years of age; has good City references. Call at No. 6 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would assist in chamberwork if required. Has good City reference. Call at No. 197 Waverly-place.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PERSON having a machine, employment at her house, at any kind of sewing. Is accustomed to cloakmaking and dressmaking. Can give the best of recommendations. Can be seen at No. 423 Canal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young woman as seamstress and to assist with children; or as chambermaid and seamstress; is a good quick sewer; has City reference. Call, for one day, at No. 220 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., top floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a young woman, as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; understands head dressing; can give satisfactory City references. Apply at No. 203 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as seamstress; can operate on a sewing-machine, and is a good tailoress; would have no objection to do light chamberwork or see to grown children. Call at No. 410 6th-av., 3d floor, front.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class waitress, who takes the entire charge of the dining-room, a situation in a private family; wages, $9; also, a cook, who understands all the branches, meats, poultry, baking, and pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages, $9 to $10; a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 164 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as regular waitress, or as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; has good City reference, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRSSS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as regular waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last five years. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, TO GO TO California with a family by a genteel young girl; is a good nurse and seamstress and lady's maid; is used to the sea; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

UNE JEUNE FEMME FRANCAISE, PROTestante désirerait se placer dans une famille allant en Europe, pour prendre soin des enfants. Elle offre les plus hautes recommandations de la dame avec laquelle elle est depuis trois ans. S'addresser 30 West 21eme-rue.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN OF CONSIDERABLE EXperience in mercantile pursuits and thoroughly acquainted with the details of the counting-room, offers his services to any house in want of such an assistant; the highest testimonials as to capacity and integrity will be given. Address T. M., Box No. 4,070 Post-office.

AN AGENT.—A GENTLEMAN LONG CONNECted with the men's furnishing and hosiery business in this City, would like to act as agent for the sale of some article or articles in that line. Any one desirous of establishing such an agency will find this a favorable opportunity. Address Box No. 4,041 New-York Post-office.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment by a first-class double-entry book-keeper, properly qualified for a responsible position; by advantages of superior training and experience. The advertiser is a quick and stylish penman, a good judge of currency, well used to the driving and heavy labor of New-York jobbing business, and has available testimony as to character and ability from well-known parties in this City. Salary to be optional with the employer. Address W. R. B., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

AS LAW CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been in a lawyer's office, in this city, for several years, wishes to obtain a situation as law clerk, with some respectable lawyer. Address K. T. G., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A STRICTLY temperate Englishman, a situation in a gentleman's family; is an experienced servant in all its branches; thoroughly understands the treatment and management of both carriage and hunting horses, harness and carriages; has been brought up to it from a child; is a good and careful driver; has lived with some of the first families in Europe and in this country and City; can take charge of a dinner; is a good waiter; can do plain gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; will be found an honest, industrious and trustworthy man; will go to any part of the United States. Best of City and country references. Call, or address, till engaged, JOHN NEWBOALD, No. 197 Allen-st., in the rear, between Houston and Stanton sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman in a private family, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses, harness and carriages, who has the best City reference in that capacity. Ladies or gentlemen in want of such a man will address R. A., No. 75 West 19th-st., or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man; advertiser has three and a half years' unexceptionable reference as to character and capability from his last place; location no object. Call or address a note, for two days, for J. S., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., or at Walker's saddlery, corner of 26th-st. and Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a man who can produce long and satisfactory City and country recommendations; would make himself generally useful; would keep a small garden in good order if required; also knows the City perfectly. Address W. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; has four years' City reference. Those wanting such, and pay good wages, call at No. 124 4th-av., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG SINGLE Protestant man desires a situation in the country; he thoroughly understands the management of horses, carriages, garden and cows, and has been accustomed to make himself generally useful; five years' references of ability and unexceptionable character can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 City Hall-square, New-York.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a single man, as coachman or plain gardener, and would be willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; the best of reference given. Address, for two days, T. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a respectable Protestant young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of carriages and horses; is an excellent milker, and would go to any part of the country at low wages; will be found willing and obliging, and can be highly recommended. Address B. B., at No. 135 Bowery, or Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a steady, sober young man, a situation in a private family; knows his business thoroughly; can give the highest City reference from the families that he has lived with for some years past. Address M. P., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; understands gardening and the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address W., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by an industrious man as coachman and gardener; is fully competent in knowledge of his business, and can come well recommended. Address J. C., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, (a native of Scotland,) six years in last situation; understands the practice of horticulture in all its departments; satisfactory references given. Address J. U. KUNOOLE, at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener, or the entire charge of a gentleman's country seat, where the services of a good man is wanted, thoroughly posted in gardening and farming, leaving his present place on account of the present times. The most satisfactory reference given. Address a note to INDUSTRY, Box No. 212 *Times* Office, which will be attended to for three days.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—SITUATIONS wanted, by a man and wife, no family, Protestants; man as gardener or farmer; wife as cook, dairy-woman, &c.; or would take charge of a gentleman's place. Can give the best of references. Apply at, or address X. Y., Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GROOM and coachman wishes a situation in a Protestant family, City or country; is willing to make himself generally useful; will come recommended. Address C., coachman, Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable man as groom and coachman, with good reference from his last employer; understands taking care of a saddle-horse perfectly. Call at No. 256 Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, AS waiter, by a single man, in a private family; has the best of City reference from the most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended. Address, for two days, No. 71½ East 14th-st., in the furniture-store, near Union-square.

A WAITER.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman desires a situation in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; can produce the highest references in this City, as well as from England. Address A. B., Box No. 1,419 Post-office, N. Y.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a man servant who throughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 862 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts., in the jewelry store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young man as waiter; he fully understands his business in every respect; he has the best of City reference from his last employer; has no objection to leave the City. Address No. 44 4th-av., for two days.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a family's washing, or a few single gentlemen's. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHes a few gentlemen's washing at her own house; has the best City references. Apply at No. 258 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. JOHN F. KNOWLES, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.	Wednesday, Sept. 11, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 2 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 8¼ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 14, 2½ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 15, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 11¼ A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 2¾ P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 8 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 19, 2½ P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 8 A. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 9 A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 22, 3¼ P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 22, 9 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 3¾ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 23, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 4 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11¼ A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 25, 7A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 12 M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 12½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 1½ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 29, 8¼ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 29, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 7 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 30, Red Bank only, 7:15 A. M.
Monday, Sept. 30, L. Branch only, 3 P. M.	

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate landings, on and after July 3.

John Laming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 50 cents.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 8 A. M.	Monday, Sept. 9, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 11, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 10, 12 M.
Thursday, Sept. 12, 9½ A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 11, 12:45 P. M.
Friday, Sept. 13, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 12, 1¾ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 14, 3:20 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 13, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 16, 6 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 17, 6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 18, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 18, 7¼ A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, Sep. 19, 7½ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 20, 3:10 P. M.	Friday, Sept. 20, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 21, 3¾ P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 7¼ A. M.	Monday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 25, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 24, 11 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 26, 9 A. M.	Wednes'y, Sept. 25, 11¾ A. M.
Friday, Sept. 27, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 26, 12¾ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.	Friday, Sept. 27, 1¼ P. M.
	Monday, Sept. 30, 2½ P. M.

FARE 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, five minutes before the Highland Light.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk, DAILY, MORNING, at 8¼ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA leaves foot of Harrison-st. MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock. Fare, $7 to Buffalo, if you get your tickets at No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.—TIME changed to 5 o'clock P. M., instead of 6. On and after Thursday, Sept. 5, leaves James-slip for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, the Hamptons, Southhold, Mattituck, &c.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Train for Meriden and Hartford leaves New-Haven at 11 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house, No. 402 41st-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.; gas and water throughout, high-stoop and genteel neighborhood. Also, the three-story and basement dwelling-house, No. 62 Essex-st., Jersey City, five minutes' walk from the ferry, with gas and water throughout, and in a very pleasant neighborhood. For further particulars, apply to WM. VENVILL, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET WITH STEAM POWER.—A FIVE-story brick building, with a fire-proof vault for printers' use. The building is well lighted, and was formerly occupied by A. Campbell, printing press manufacturer. For further particulars, inquire of ROBERT BOYD, No. 535 Pearl-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO FOUR-STORY, BROWN-stone, basement houses Nos. 295 and 297½ West 21st-st., opposite the Theological Seminary grounds, a very desirable situation, at low rents to good tenants. Apply to J. J. CRAIG, No. 126

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC SALE.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED BONDED and unclaimed merchandise, having remained in store beyond the period allowed by law, will be sold at public auction, by R. LUDLOW, Auctioneer, at the United States Public Store, No. 37 New-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d of October, next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The goods will be open for examination on Saturday, Sept. 28, from 10 until 2 o'clock.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked N, J. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 case, No. 1, marked G. B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, No. 10, marked L, and a B. in triangle. By steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked L. between two lines in a diamond. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked A. T. Stewart. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case, marked M. Preston. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 package, marked C. Grinnell. By the steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, No. 334, marked B. in a diamond before a B. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 cask, No. 5, marked M. before A. J. W. in a diamond, with Y. after. By the steamship Asia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 348, marked B. in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 346, marked B in a diamond before B. By the steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 4, marked D K over B. By steamship Arabia, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked C T. By the steamship Persia, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 296, marked C. By the steamship Africa, from Liverpool.

September, 1858. 1 case. No. 162, marked J L & Co. By the Sarah Post, from Havre.

December, 1857. 1 keg. No. 2½, marked J L & C in oblong. By the F. Gebhard, from Antwerp.

October, 1857. 1 case. No. 24, marked N in a diamond and L. By the Mary Coe, from Rotterdam.

September, 1857. 1 case. No. 2, marked B double triangle it. By the A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

September, 1857. 6 cases, marked B O in indented circle. By A. C. Adams, from Bordeaux.

May, 1857. 2 cases. Nos. 1,074, 1,075, marked A & Co. By the Flora, from Havre.

June, 1858. Packages, marked T. L. Arnold. By the Hermine, from Bremen.

September, 1858. Pagages, marked J. W. Herbert. By the Laura, from Bremen.

October, 1858. 1 cask. No. 401, marked E E. By the Hamsonia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 2 bars, no mark. By the Calhoun, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 2, marked J B L. By the Ariel, from Havre.

November, 1858. 2 packages, marked A. F. Kingsbury. By the Bavaria, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 927, marked line over S in triangle. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 910, marked L Z. By the Nord America, from Hamburg.

August, 1859. 1 case. No. 142, marked P C. By the Saxonia, from Hamburg.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 202, marked L B. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

June, 1859. 1 cask, marked O L over A B. By the Neptune, from Liverpool.

December, 1858. 6 cases. No. 1-5, marked B in a diamond. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 packages, no mark. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked B. P. By the Parana from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1858. 1 package, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 1 bedstead, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 6 boxes, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

August, 1858. 9 rolls, marked J. L. By the Central America, from Cardenas.

April, 1858. 1 box, marked J. S. Wilson. By the E. N. Roy, from Monrovia.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked Gould & Hoadley. By the Henrietta.

December, 1858. 1 package, marked S. & Ben Coppie. By the Kingfisher, from Monrovia.

December, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked G. A. By the Sirocco.

May, 1860. 1 package, marked R. E. B. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 4 cases, marked G. C. with F. underneath. By the Carolotta, from Bordeaux.

June, 1859. 1 cask. No. 4414, marked B. in a diamond and G after. By the Jamestown, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 cask, marked L. in a diamond, J. H. T. underneath. By the Rhine, from London.

May, 1860. No. 204, marked W. B., with A. underneath. By the Revenue, from Antwerp.

May, 1860. 3 bags, marked C. J. By the Robena, from London.

May, 1860. 1 bag, marked A. T. By the Costa Rica, from Aspinwall.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked J. Young. By the John Bright, from Liverpool.

June, 1859. 10 bars, marked N. E. S. By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

June, 1861. 2 barrels, no mark. By the Henry, from Liverpool.

July, 1860. 1 keg. No. 16, marked L. By the Wakano, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. Package, marked E. Cushman. By the Tropic, from Singapore.

March, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 330-332, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Rocklight, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, No. 3,427, marked B. F. and N. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,424, marked B. M. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 3,426, Marked B. G. and I. J. underneath. By the Alice, from Havre.

March, 1860, 2 casks, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 box, marked S. B. Player. By the Trumbull, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 case, No. 339, marked B. in a diamond and B. after. By the Ironsides, from Liverpool.

April, 1860, 1 box, marked D. M. C. By the J. Badger, Bombay.

May, 1860, 1 case, marked W. N. By the Charlotto, from Liverpool.

May, 1860, 4 bars, marked Red. By the Constitution, from Liverpool.

June, 1860, 1 trunk, no mark. By the Mecosta, from Nuevitas.

May, 1860, 1 case, No. 1, marked J. N. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 1 cask, No. 80, marked K. and B. By the John Franklin, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860, 8 barrels, marked W. Wood. By the Bushfire, from Glasgow.

May, 1860, 2 barrels, no mark. By the Bushire, from Glasgow.

June, 1860, 1 bale. No. 873, marked Cheva-M. By the Her, from Buenos Ayres.

August, 1857. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

September, 1857, 1 case marked A. H. Rosenbaum. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

October, 1857, 1 case. No. 4, marked A H. By the Borussia, from Hamburg.

November, 1857, 1 case. No. 1, marked C B. By the Ariel, from Havre.

January, 1860, 2 casks, marked J. B. Bond. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

March, 1860, 1 cask. No. 4, marked L L. By the Milo, from Leghorn.

April, 1860, 1 package, marked P in a diamond. By the Tartar, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 cask. No. 50, marked W H. By the Harriet, from Hong Kong.

April, 1859, 1 keg. No. 98, marked D. By the Amazon, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 6, marked T in a diamond. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked A B. By the Petrie-from Hamburg.

April, 1859. 1 case. No. 103 marked B and C. By the Arago, from Havre.

April, 1859, 1 bale. No. 12, marked PP. By the Ophe, in, from Leghorn.

April, 1859. 1 bale. No. 146, marked W before P in diamond with PB after. By Antarctic, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 286, marked HB. By the American Congress, from London.

April, 1859. 1 cask. No. 10, marked JP. By the Sparkling Wave, from Liverpool.

April, 1859. 1 package, marked G and C, with F beneath. By the Carlotta.

June, 1859. 1 box, No. 7, marked A, with T beneath. By the Tesca Helena, from Amsterdam.

June, 1859. 1 bale. No. 3, marked J C in a diamond. By the Don Quixote, from Canton.

June, 1859. 2 bales, no mark. By the Bram, from Hong Kong.

June, 1859. 1 case, marked RJ-OO. By the J. T. Mills, from Bremen.

June, 1859. 1 case, No. 2,529, marked CH. By the Southland, from Havre.

August, 1859. 1 basket, marked W. By the S. Sprague, from Bremen.

August, 1859. 1 case, No. 14, marked WPW. By the Wild Pigeon, from Valparaiso.

September, 1859. 1 box, marked A. By the Helene, from Bremen.

September, 1859. 1 bundle, no mark. By the T. B. Beram, from Havre.

September, 1859. 1 package, no mark. By the A. L. Smelle, from Smyrna.

October, 1859, 1 case, No. 5, marked T. D. R. By the J. C. Jopes, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked T. W. Hunt, By the Chancellor, from Liverpool.

Oct. 17, 1859. 1 basket, No. 275, marked A. & E. By the Hermania, from Havre.

October, 1859. 1 basket, No. 400, marked A. & E. By the Germania, from Liverpool.

October, 1859. 1 box, No. 232, marked B. By the Alexandrina, from Bremen.

October, 1859. 3 bales, Nos. 25, 70, 120. Marked M. B. P. By the W. B. Lindsay, from Cronstadt.

November, 1859. 1 box marked A. B. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 box, marked F. By the D. Campbell, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 box, marked C. D. By the Louisiana, from Bremen.

December, 1859. 1 cask. No. 18, marked C. F. H. By the B. A. Adams, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 barrel, marked N. B. By the Arabella, from Aspinwall.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. 1-6, marked H. H. By the Duisburg, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 keg. No. ¾, marked H. H. By the Duisburgh, from Rotterdam.

December, 1859. 1 box, no mark. By the Borgund, from Marseilles.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked G. C. T. By Sea Duck, from Malaga.

July, 1860. 1 box, marked W. E. S. and A. under. By e Sea Duck, from Malaga.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 233, marked R. & S. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked D. in a diamond. By the Invincible, from Macao.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 107, marked S. over M. By the Etna, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 10, marked J. A. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case No. 2, marked S. By the Vanderbilt, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,894, marked line over F in triangle. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

January, 1860. 1 case No. 89, marked K. By the Orpheus, from Bremen.

February, 1860. Ten baskets, marked W. By the Lucania, from Rotterdam.

February, 1860. 1 case. Marked A. No. 808. By the F. Secor, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. No. 3,473, marked B B K with P under. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,475, marked B W Z over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,476, marked B Z & J over Nr Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,474, marked B W W over N Y. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,450, marked B A M over P. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,452, marked do. By the Mercury, from Havre.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 3,458, marked B A over F. By the Mercury, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 8, marked B S C over N Y. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 1,740, marked B I. By the Daniel Webster, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 89, marked P M. By the Undine, from Bordeaux.

February, 1860. 1 keg. No. 7, marked S & M. By the Luconia, from Rotterdam.

March, 1860. 1 frame. No. 30, marked I. By the J. Daggett, from Glasgow.

February, 1860. 1 bale, no mark. By the Teutonia, from Hamburg.

August, 1858. 1 case. No. 486, marked C. R over F. By the South Carolina, from Rotterdam.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 2,724, marked A G. By the Progress, from Havre.

July, 1859. 1 cask. No. 112, marked B & Co. By the Amazon, from London.

December, 1859. 1 package, marked J B R in a diamond. By the Aramingo. from Macoe.

January, 1860. Four casks. No. 1-4, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1859. 1 case. No. 5, marked S B T in diamond. By the American Eagle, from London.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 4,196, marked H G. By the Ashburton, from Antwerp.

February, 1860. 39 bags, marked R P C. By the Sea Lark, from Kingston.

February, 1860. 1 case. No. 335, marked B in diamond and B. after. By the J. Bright, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked B B. By the David Brown, from Whampoa.

March, 1860. 2 casks. No. 1-2, marked B. By the Fairfield, from Havre.

June, 1860. 1 package. No. 1, marked D. By the Henry, from Antwerp.

June, 1860. 2 bales, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

June, 1860. 1 box, marked A. M. Thompson. By the Golden Rule, from Aspinwall.

April, 1860. 1 box, marked H. W. Demott. By the Surprise, from Shanghai.

October, 1859. 1 case. No. 6, marked H. G. H. By the Bremen, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 trunk, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 valise, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

November, 1859. 1 iron tube, no mark. By the City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked William Craig. By the Circassian, from Galway.

November, 1859. 4 tubs, marked S. & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

November, 1859. 1 case, marked James Wallingford, Pittsburgh. By the Vigo, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Brugiere & Duvivies. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859, 1 case, marked V. Barsalo. By the City of Manchester, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edingurgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

December, 1859. 1 case, marked Stephen Pritchard. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 3 packages, marked A. Holland. By he Prince Albert, from Galway.

December, 1859. 1 trunk, no mank. By the Prince Albert, from Galway.

January, 1860. 10 cases, Nos. 7-16, marked A B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 3 cases, Nos. 58-60, marked C. & B. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked J before S in diamond. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked A. G. Marrad, care Wells, Fargo & Co. By the Granada, from Havana.

January, 1860. 4 casks marked H. Chapman. By the Circassian, from Galway.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Daniel Stewart. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Smieton & Brown. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Edward Walker. By the Glasgow, from Glasgow.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 395, marked K B. By the New-York, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 1, marked L C. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 case, marked Robert Morris, Louisville, Ky. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 1 trunk, no mark. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. No. 60, marked W & B. By the Fulton, from Havre.

January, 1860. 1 case. marked Feguir & Co. By the Baltic, from Aspinwall.

February, 1860. Cases. Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, marked J D. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 case, marked James Phelps. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

February, 1860. 1 package, marked M. C. Mamara. By the Arago, from Havre.

February, 1860. 1 bale. No. 159, no mark. By the United Kingdom. from Glasgow.

March, 1860. 2 cases. Nos. 540-541, marked S in H. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case, marked W, A. Hearn. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1860. 1 case. No. 211, marked S in a circle. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 4 cases. Nos. 409-412, marked line over Ircle. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

April, 1860. 10 bales. Nos. 118-127, marked line over H. in triangle, and M. under. By the Edinburgh, from Liverpool.

May, 1860. 1 bale. No. 10, marked N. W. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case, marked John Schmidt & Co. By the New-York, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 1 case. No. 6, marked S. By the Kangaroo, from Liverpool.

June, 1860. 1 case. No. 90, marked G. E. over P. By the Glasgow, from Liverpool.

March, 1859. 1 case, no mark. By the Weser, from Bremen.

January, 1860. 1 bale. No. 1, marked F. & S. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

February, 1860. 1 cask, marked J. B. Bond. By the City of Washington, from Liverpool.

January, 1860. 5 casks. Nos. 725, 727, 730, marked X. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

March, 1860. 30 cases, Nos. 34,250-34,259, 34,280-34,299, marked XX. By the Arnold Boninger, from Rotterdam.

May, 1860. 1 bundle, No. 15, marked C. P. By the Union, from Bremen.

May, 1860. 12 cases, Nos. 1-12, marked T W B. By the Burmah, from Rotterdam.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked Geo. Kamm. By the John Bertram, from Hamburg.

June, 1860. 1 case, marked M. J. S. Vorhis. By the Yorktown, from London.

July, 1860. 1 barrel, marked R. Paul Akers. By the H. Shelton, from Palermo.

July, 1860. 1 package, No. 5, marked R & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860. 1 package, marked Jonathan Bently. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked H. T. De Silver. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Andrew Matthews. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Mary Cock. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked A. Begoden. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked W. B. Massett. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked M. D. Ross. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 1 package, marked Gordon, Talbot & Co. By the Beaver, from Shanghai.

July, 1860, 20 cases. No. 6781-6800, marked M. L. By he Mary, from Havre.

November, 1859. 1 case. No. 204, marked F. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

May, 1859. 1 case. No. 1, marked Foster over W. R. By the Progress, from Havre.

March, 1859. 1 case. No. 162, marked E in diamond over L. By the Weser, from Bremen.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD AS BONDED GOODS:

December, 1857. 11 casks. No. 21-31. Marked N I in a diamond. By the Mary Hyler, from Glasgow.

November, 1857. 10 ¼ casks, marked R & E. By the Brothers, from Bordeaux.

April, 1858. 1 cask. No. 907. Marked W J & Co. By the Plutarch, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 24 ½ casks, marked J L & Co. over L two diamonds C. By the New-York, from Glasgow.

February, 1858. 37 cases. No. 1-37. Marked G M. By the Guissippina, from Genoa.

May, 1857, 3 casks. No. 2. Marked D R. By the M. Elizabeth, from Bordeaux.

February, 1858. 3 cases. No. 227-229. Marked B in a diamond W. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

October, 1857. 2 cases. No. 2-4. Marked E E. By the Arabia, from Liverpool.

November, 1857. 4 casks. No. 245-248. Marked S G. By the Relbanhouse, from Chicago.

October, 1857. 1 case, marked J S over N Y. By the Asia, from Liverpool.

October 1857. 7 casks. Nos. 1,214, 1,218, 1,236, 1,243, 1,259, 1,261, 1,270. Marked W B. By the Russell, from Havre.

November, 1856. 1 bale. No. 4, marked H. M. within large M. By the Yorkshire, from Liverpool.

July, 1857. Nos. 479, 480, 791, marked W. By the W. Stetson, from Liverpool.

June, 1857. 1 pipe, No. 28,107, marked G. By the James Gray, from Rotterdam.

October, 1857. 6 cases, Nos. 1-6, marked W. D. J. By the R. A. Hearn, from Antwerp.

November, 1857. 4 cases. No. 206-209, marked K. By the Chas. Cooper, from Antwerp.

May, 1858. 1 cask, No. 9,947, marked P. McC. By the Tan from Rotterdam.

July, 1857. 3 casks, Nos. 808, 809, 805, marked M. within triangle. By the Akyab, from Rotterdam.

December, 1857. 1 cask. No. 11,651, marked J S L under Palestine. By the Relbanhouse, from Boston.

January, 1858. 5 bales. No. 1-5, marked M P S, by the Connecticut, from Tobasco.

September, 1858. 2 cases. Nos. 554, 555, marked G S NY within cross. By the Equator, from Bremen.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1828,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING. Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all deposits, from one dollar to one thousand dollars.
DEPOSITS WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM OCT. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on larger amounts. Interest allowed from October 1.
This Bank has received on deposit during the last 19½ months,
$501,228 33.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.
BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
New-York State 6 per cent. loans, payable in 1866, 1872 and 1874.
New-York City 7 per cent. bonds, due Nov. 1, 1864.
Brooklyn City 6 per cent. bonds. Water Loan. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 38 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS.
UNITED STATES STOCKS, and
UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES,
For sale, in amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

HENRY A. STONE & SON,
No. 50 Wall-st.
Stocks, Bonds and Treasury Notes, Business Paper and Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this fund, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.
Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

NOTICE.—TO THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Mortgage creditors, except the first mortgage Eastern Division.
The plan proposed for the purchase of this road, and the organization of a new Company by the purchase, has been assented to by a sufficient number of bondholders to justify the belief of its complete success.
Bondholders who have not yet assented can do so at any time previous to the 21st inst., at the office of the subscriber. Whenever the road is sold it will be purchased for the benefit of the bondholders assenting to this plan. The subsequent classes of bondholders after the first issues who do not assent, will get no benefit from the foreclosure or sale.
N. A. COWDREY,
Secretary of Committee of Bondholders,
SEPT. 16, 1861. No. 29 William-st.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 11 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 31, 1861.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE PREFERRED and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company will be opened on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1861.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1861.
TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per cent. on the capital Stock of the Company, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REVENUE VESSELS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1861.
The Department will receive proposals, accompanied by models, plans, and specifications, until 12 o'clock Monday, 30th September, 1861, for the complete construction and equipment of two Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 750 tons each, and of three Steam Screw Revenue Vessels of 600 tons each, United States measurement.
Proposals will only be considered from successful steamship builders actually engaged in that business, and the name of the marine steam-engine establishment at which the steam machinery is to be made must be stated and will have due weight.
The load draft of water of the vessels of 750 tons must not exceed ten (10) feet, and they will be armed with one rifled pivot gun of 9,000 lbs. weight, two 32-pounder guns of 42 cwt., and one heavy Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant forecastle. The complement for each vessel to be 120 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,800 gallons of water in tanks; to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.
The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.
The load draft of water of the vessels of 600 tons must not exceed 8½ feet, and they will be armed, each, with one rifled pivot gun of 6,500 lbs. weight, two 32-pounders of 42 cwt., and one light Navy 24-pounder howitzer on the top-gallant foreeastle.
The complement for each vessel will be 95 persons, carrying provisions for 60 days, and 2,000 gallons of water in tanks, and to be furnished with a condenser for distilling potable water.
The vessels to be schooner rigged, with flying gaff topsails, square sail, and yard to set flying.
The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, mast coats, awnings, hammocks and bags, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks blinnacles, bells, furniture for cabins and mess-rooms, cooking apparatus and utensils complete, steam machinery, spare work, coal bunkers, filled with Buck Mountain coal, with all the equipments and outfits of every kind, and in all respects ready to receive her officers, men, provisions and armament, and at once proceed to sea.
The armaments, provisions, nautical instruments and charts only will be provided by the Government.
It is desirable to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for ten days of twenty-four hours each.
The specifications must describe fully the material to be used; the manner and size of fastening; the detail of the size, finish and arrangement of the machinery, and of the various equipments and outfits included in the proposal.
The plans must be working drawings from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotment of space for accommodations, steam-room, magazines, shell-rooms, disposition of coal, and convenient stowage must be provided.
It is to be understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of draft of water, speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, and other points required, with a forfeiture in case of failure.
The bidders must state the least time from the signing the contract or acceptance of the proposal within which they will agree to complete the vessels ready for sea, and deliver them at any ports they may name. The total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required in the foregoing advertisement, and to be embraced in their specifications and plans must be stated, and the bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law that, if awarded, they will execute the contract.
Payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth (1-5) of the whole amount for ninety (90) days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time on trial at sea.
The Department reserves the right to accept the proposals made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which it may consider most to the interests of the Government and to combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them at its option.
A competent person will be appointed by the Department to superintend the construction and equipment of each of the vessels.
The specifications, plans, and models of parties not obtaining contracts may be withdrawn by them.
S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.
s10-eodtos30.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY DONOHOE, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 321 7th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 29, 1861. WILLIAM HUGHES, Administrator.
my29-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MONEYPENNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 420 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1861.
ROBERT MONEYPENNY, Executor.
ap25-law6mTh*

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS and Envelopes of latest styles. Samples by mail. A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 189 Broadway, corner John-st.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, Sept. 6, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS FOR BARGE GLASS (separately, indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the New-York Navy-yard," (name the yard,) will be received at this office until noon on the 23d day of October next, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested. So persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the yards.
To prevent confusion and mistakes in scaling the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual or firm must sign the bid and contract.
Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*
To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to cross on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement thus:
Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)
To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer.)
I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) hereby offer to furnish under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)
I propose as my agent (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy agent (name the agency) for signatures and certificate.
(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above-named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States within fifteen days after the date of notice through the Post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.
Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)
I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)
To be signed by the District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 18, stationery; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 2, stone; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood timber and lumber; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 13, pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 17, hardware.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 4, yellow pine lumber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, cypress, and juniper; class No. 7, lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8, cement; class No. 9, gravel and sand; class No. 10, slate; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 13 pig-iron; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 25, iron work, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 3, yellow pine timber; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 23, belting, packing and hose; class No. 26, augers.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1, bricks; class No. 5, oak and hard wood; class No. 6, white pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 11, iron, iron spikes and nails; class No. 12, steel; class No. 14, files; class No. 15, paints, oils and glass; class No. 16, ship chandlery; class No. 17, hardware; class No. 24, sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27 anthracite coal; class No. 29, bituminous Cumberland coal.
The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the Navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the

CALIFORNIA.

Progress of Enlistments—The Massacre of Immigrants—The State Election—Republicans Probably Victorious—Excellent Yield of the New Mines—More Indian Massacres.

OVER TELEGRAPH SEARCH, 96 Miles West of Fort Kearney, Sept. 10, via OMAHA AND BURLINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 14.

The Pony Express arrived here at 10 o'clock last night, bringing the following summary of news for the Associated Press:

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Arrived, Aug. 28, brig *Thomaston*, thirty days from he Amoor River, with a cargo of hides, &c.; 30th, United States steamer *Saranac*, from Panama; will go into the dry-dock at Mare Island for repairs.

Sailed, Aug. 28, brig *Martha Washington*, for Valparaiso; 29th, ship *Rachett*, for London.

The ship *Franklin Haven* is chartered to load with wheat for England.

The steamer *St. Louis* sailed to-day for Panama, carrying less than one thousand passengers, and $1,125,000 in treasure, of which $945,000 is for New-York.

The following are the principal shippers:

Wells, Fargo & Co..	$308,000	Schaller Bros.....	$89,000
Donahue, Halsten & Co.....	95,000	Strauss & Co.....	48,000
Parrott & Co.....	91,000	Seligman & Co.....	47,000
Bather & Church....	80,000	Alpop & Co.....	47,000
Davidson & Co.....	91,000	Hastings & Co.....	40,000
Abel Grey.....	86,000	Coleman & Co.....	39,000
		Brumagend & Co....	30,000

The cabin passengers by the *St. Louis* are:

G. H. Woodward, Lieut. Williamson, U. S. A.; A. Peton, H. S. Tappan, S. B. Thomas, B. B. Gores and wife, Mrs. D. W. Rogers, Wm. Fay, J. R. Rodgers, Capt. R. W. Coats, U. S. A.; J. V. Martin, S. Grellass Woodridge, Miss Jane McElroy, C. V. Futigny, B. B. Jackson, A. Crotshett and wife, D. Feiscaine, Geo. A. Hunt, P. Carpenter, Mrs. Cumesky and child, E. A. Grasseg, A. Borden, John Bainbridge, Jos. Vance, S. D. Danforth, Chas. Rodgers, Joseph Canfield.

Attachment sales have been commenced against GEORGE L. STORY, druggist, for about $30,000.

THOMAS MAGUIRE, theatrical manager, has been restrained performing the play called "Colleen Bawn," of which Mr. WHEATLEIGH has the copyright.

There are now nine companies of volunteers to serve on the plains at Camp Downey, two miles west of Oakland, where Col. WEST is in command. The cavalry companies are at Camp Leon. Another camp is established near San Francisco, where volunteers, under the new call for 50,000 troops, are held quartering until after the election, when more volunteers will leave the interior for San Francisco. They remain at present to save their votes.

Two men residing three miles from Tehma were murdered on the night of the 28th of August by four Spaniards, who, after robbing the premises, set the house on fire. The victims were Mr. HOUSTON and ALEXANDER BUTTON. This has caused great hostility against the Spanish population of that country, many of whom have been forced to flee.

A telegram from Yreka gives the following additional news concerning the rumored massacre of an immigrant party on the Northern route:

"The report yesterday of the massacre by Indians at Grove Lake is confirmed by the arrival of one of the party, he being the sole survivor. He reports that there were fourteen families, numbering over one hundred persons, in the train, and that the whole company—men, women and children—were inhumanly butchered. Our informant was here yesterday, but he has left town for the residence of a relative near here, in consequence of which no further particulars can be obtained. A cavalry company is being organized here."

OREGON.

A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, Aug. 24, *vid*, Yreka, says that the steamer *Carrie Ludd* arrived last night, bringing TRACY & Co.'s Express from the Nez Perces mines, with $50,000 in gold dust. Two thousand five hundred miners are reported at work in the mines, besides which there are some five hundred idlers.

FROM THE AMOOR RIVER.

By the arrival of the *Lunesada*, from Amoor River, dates are received to the 1st of August, and the schooner *Ida* has since arrived with news from Petropolowski, Asiatic Prussia.

This season at Petropolowski, the ice market was heavy and freights dull.

A vessel had arrived from Behring's Straits, with news from Port Zincraine, up to the 4th of July.

An attempt will be made next Summer, to reach the land in the Arctic Ocean supposed to have been discovered by Capt. WRANGLE, forty-three years ago.

At the Tapatantes settlement the "Colleen Bawn" was being played to crowded houses nightly.

The past Winter has been very severe on the Amoor River country. Twelve cargoes arrived in the month of June, and several more were close at hand.

The bark *Allatha*, Capt. LUCE, which sailed from New-York in January last with Government machinery, had not arrived, although overdue.

The bark *Vickery*, Capt. BROOKS, of this port, had been chartered by the Government to convey stores from Nicoloefski to Alga Bay.

The Russian Government have adopted a more favorable policy towards foreigners, in consequence of which there has been a large influx of merchandise, and all kinds of business has been overdone. Merchants from the interior were purchasing but sparingly, their stocks in the country being so large the markets were much depressed. The stocks of goods were heavy, and prices of all kinds ruled low.

The late prohibition on the importation of teas in Russian Siberia and the seaboard, was only temporary. New and large quantities had been received this season from China and admitted free of duty, while at Keatheca the great inland tea dépôt, and the only place where its importation was previously allowed, the old duty of 30c. ₰ lb. on black and 50c. on green was still enforced.

One of the new river steamers, lately arrived from Boston, was loading full cargoes of teas for the head waters.

The *Kasowitch* was also loading a general cargo at Sitka.

It is announced that the Government telegraph from Cikutish to Nico loefski, across the continent of Asia, will be commence d this season, and pushed forward to completion as early as possible, under the superintendency of Mr. ROWENOFF.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 4, 1861.

There have been no arrivals since the departure of the last Pony Express.

Sailed on the 2d, ship *Isabella*, Liverpool; 3d, bark *Eli Smidt*, Capetown.

Owing to the all-absorbing attention given to election matters, business was generally being ignored since the departure of the last Pony. To-day all the principal business houses of San Francisco are closed, and the people congregated at the principal polling places. Full three-fourths of the vote in this city will be for STANFORD, and the Republicans confess that the Union Democratic Candidate for Governor will get about 3,500 votes, and McCONNELL, the Breckinridge candidate, estimated at about 1,500.

In some of the interior counties McCONNELL is represented as running it through, while the agricultural and commercial districts are all polling a heavy Republican vote.

There is every probability that the Republicans have carried the State by a handsome plurality, while the balance of the votes is estimated as nearly equally divided between the Union Democrats and secession parties. The vote of the State will be heavy. More anxiety has been felt concerning the result of this election than any before held on this side of the continent. It was generally believed that the election of McCONNELL would have a most disastrous effect on business and endanger the peace of the country. The election of STANFORD, with still another Union ticket in the field, will be considered as final to establish the overwhelming loyalty of California. The returns will probably be received in time to overtake the express at some point on the outer telegraph station.

There is little general news for this express.

Judge CRADELBAUGH, a Union Democrat, has been elected Delegate to Congress from Nevada Territory.

Some $600 has been subscribed in San Francisco to be sent to Parson BROWNLOW, of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Los Angelos *Star*, of the 24th ult., states that at last accounts, Gen. A. G. JOHNSON was in the neighborhood of El Paso, on his way to Texas, to attend to private business.

A fine crop of tobacco has been raised in Los Angelos. It will be manufactured into cigars.

A train of emigrants from Texas had passed through Los Angelos on their way north.

Correspondence from San Diego, dated 15th ult., says some ten emigrant wagons from Western Texas arrived in this company, and they report several hundred more on the way. They report things in a very deplorable condition when they left—owing, as they say, to the political disturbances of the country. The Indians were very bad on the route.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* brings news from Oregon to 29th ult., and 27th ult. from British Columbia.

Lieut. J. F. PARKS has recently been promoted to a captaincy in the Thirteenth Infantry.

J. S. HARRIS and J. J. MAJORS, of the United States Boundary Commission, who have been engaged in running a boundary line between Washington Territory and British Columbia, having completed their work, have arrived at the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, on their way to Washington to report.

The Rock Creek and American Creek mines are wholly on the north boundary line. Settlers are already occupying this district on both sides of the boundary.

The train from Fort Hope to Rock Creek had passed through one Territory.

The English Commissioners are still engaged in the field, and will complete their portion of the work this season.

The steamer *Otter* arrived at Victoria from New-Westminster on the 26th, with between $60,000 and $70,000 in gold, and thirty passengers.

The steamer *Colonel Wood* had arrived at New-Westminster previous to the *Otter's* leaving, bringing most favorable accounts from Caribea County. There are most there who have been only three or four months mining who have obtained as much as $10,000 in dust. Some claims have paid as high as from $300 to $500 per day, and many that at present yield from $100 to $200. The news from the country is far more exciting them any that has yet been received here, and new discoveries have been made every day.

C. A. BOWERS, formerly of New-Westminster, has a claim at present that is paying from $50 to $70 per day.

Accounts from Salemkamur are most encouraging. Mr. MARSHALL, late of the El Dorado Saloon, is working a claim there that is paying from $100 to $200 per day. Several others are reported as doing fully as well.

The imports into Vancouver's Land for the last six months, up to June 30, amounted to the value of $1,052,776.

A profound calm reigns in the affairs of Lower California. Gov. MORENO has rendered himself popular by liberal proclamations, which agree with the political life of President JUAREZ. All that had been said to the contrary with regard to his disposition is pronounced without foundation.

NEVADA.

Accounts from Nevada Territory state the overland emigration is passing through on the way to California at the rate of fifty to seventy wagons per day. The majority appear to come from Missouri, but many are from Kentucky. They report that thousands are behind them, and mention particularly one very large train, which has the best outfit that has left. This is called the Bloomer train, as there are about fifty ladies in it, all wearing Bloomer costumes and boots, and armed with bowie-knives and revolvers.

A telegraph dispatch from Yreka, the California terminus of the Northern Overland route, dated 26th, says that it is reported here to-day that a party of emigrants, consisting of 14 persons, were killed by Indians at Goose Lake, and $1,000 in specie taken from the train. Only one man escaped to tell the story. Particulars cannot be ascertained.

A dispatch from Fort Vancouver, Oregon, Aug. 21, sent by overland to Yreka and thence telegraphed to San Francisco on the 26th, says detachments of troops, under the command of Capt. BLACK, left the fort yesterday morning for the Cascades.

Company K, Ninth Infantry, are ordered to the same place to protect the settlers from threatened incursions of Indians.

FROM OREGON.

DALLAS, Oregon, Wednesday, Aug. 21.

The settlers in the Yarratta Valley fearing an Indian outbreak, are hastening to remove their families from these districts, and seem to confirm the recent accounts from Oregon to the effect that various tribes east of the Cascade Mountains were preparing to drive the miners, who number some 500, from the Nez Perces mines.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

The KELSEY family, by whom the auriferous qualities of American rivers in California were first discovered, had suffered much on a trip from Western Texas to Los Angelos from the Indians, who were associated with desperate whites. They robbed them of a quantity of provisions and a number of animals, and worse than all, a young girl of thirteen years was surprised by the Indians, made a prisoner, and left for dead on the road with the loss of her scalp. Strange to relate she did not die, and the little sufferer finally made out to rejoin the caravan.

A profound calm reigns in the affairs of Lower California.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT, UNION GRAYS, N. Y. S. M.

Five companies of this new regiment were last evening inspected and sworn in at the Division Armory, by Major TAYLOR, Brigade Inspector of the Fourth Brigade, to which brigade the Twenty-second is attached. This is an entirely new regiment, having been formed during the past few months, and numbers amongst its members—both as officers and privates—very many young men of our most respectable and well-known families. It numbers between four and five hundred at present, but before many weeks it is expected to fill up to the full complement. The inspection last evening was certainly of a most satisfactory character, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a large number of spectators were present, amongst the number Gen. BURNSIDE. After the completion of the inspection, Major TAYLOR addressed the battalion, stating the great pleasure it had given him in having been able to muster into the State service and the Fourth Brigade a regiment which, from the evidence before him, he had no hesitation in saying, was destined to become ere long second to none in the service.

Gen. BURNSIDE was then presented, and in the remarks addressed to the regiment said that he was not only pleased but surprised at the degree of perfection attained by it in the short space of time since its inception; that it would compare favorably with any volunteer regiment he had ever seen. He pronounced their arms to be of the very best description, and wished he had a couple of thousand just like them, and said the uniform, for durability and style, was the best he had seen. Gen. BURNSIDE was then escorted by the regiment, under the command of the Lieutenant-Colonel, to his quarters at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and after having been thanked and again complimented by the General, and given him three hearty cheers and *one* more, in which the bystanders joined, they were dismissed. The uniform consists of gray pants, with red side-stripe; gray coat, with red cuff and collar, and red and gray shoulder-knot. The arms, which have been imported for and owned by the regiment, are the best, short Enfield rifles, with sword bayonet. We give the names of the field officers and captains, and will publish a complete list as soon as the regiment is filled up:

Colonel, James Munroe, formerly of the United States Army; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lloyd Aspinwall; Acting Adjutant, J. H. Grant; Captain Company A, James Otis; Captain Company B, Geo. Post; Captain Company D, E. F. Wilsey; Captain Company E, A. Foster Higgins; Captain Company G, Benj. F. Butler; Captain Company H, John E. Parsons; Captain Company I, E. C. Morchant; Company K, cavalry, Lorillard Spencer, Lieutenant in command.

THE FIRST FIRE ZOUAVES ORDERED TO FORTRESS MONROE.

The orders that were issued on Sept. 13, directing the regiment to be disbanded, have been countermanded, and they are now ordered, by the Commander-in-Chief to report themselves to Gen. WOOL at Fortress Monroe. Brigadier-General YATES has promulgated the annexed order respecting it:

Sept. 18.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 267.—The above special orders, No. 396, from General Head-quarters, are hereby promulgated for the information and government of the Eleventh Regiment.

Col. LOESER will make the proper requisitions for transportation and subsistence. By order of

CHARLES YATES, Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

THOMAS ALLCOCK, New-York Department A. D. C.

Yesterday, the Fire Zouaves held a meeting and adopted a series of resolutions. The concluding one is as follows:

"We, as soldiers, and good loyal citizens of the City and County of New-York, do most earnestly protest against being misused by the officers of our regiment, as we have been heretofore, and demand our pay which was due us on the 1st day of September, 1861, as our families are in need of the wages due us, and look for it every day, for privation, and probably starvation, stares them in the face."

THE CONSOLIDATION OF REGIMENTS.

In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 395, the following orders are promulgated:

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 268—Companies B and C, and D and F, of the Yates Rifles, are consolidated. Co. B—Edwin C. Drake, Captain; Francis Turner, First Lieutenant. Co. F—George W. Reid, Captain; Rollin H. Seymour, First Lieutenant. Companies thus consolidated are transferred to the Forty-third Regiment, Col. VINTON, and together with the company commanded by Capt. DRAKE, will report through their commandants to Col. VINTON, at the Park Barracks, forthwith for duty. By order of

CHARLES YATES, Brigadier-General Commanding.

THOMAS ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

BERDAN'S SHARPSHOOTERS.

Capt. GEORGE G. HASTINGS has been put in command of the Sharpshooters' Camp at Weehawken. He will there receive recruits, test their shooting, and forward such as he shall accept to join the regiment at Washington. The camp is reached by the Forty-second-street Ferry. Lieut. FREDERICK T. PERY, Jr., will be at Newark, N. J., on Friday and Saturday of this week, and Monday of next week, to receive applications for enlistment, and to test the skill of the applicants in rifle shooting. His head-quarters and the place selected for the shooting will be announced on Thursday or Friday. Lieut. PERY will visit Glens Falls on Wednesday, the 26th inst., for the same purpose, and will remain there during the remainder of next week.

BATTERY K, NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M.

This Battery, under command of Capt. T. B. BUNTING, has been recruiting for the past week with great success. They have recruited some of our best young men. A detachment will be sent on to join the battery on Sunday next. These Batteries of Artillery must report immediately at Washington, current University-place and Washington-square.

VOLUNTEER DEPOT.

One company of the Bliss Cavalry, one company of the Morgan Rifles, and one of the Siegel Rifles, was inspected and mustered into the service of the United States, yesterday.

THE SEVENTH CONNECTICUT REGIMENT EN ROUTE FOR WASHINGTON.

It was expected that this regiment would leave New-Haven last evening, and on arriving in this City would proceed over the New-Jersey Central Road to Washington. If, by any unforeseen accident, they did not get away, they will certainly leave at an early hour this morning.

ANOTHER RAILROAD MASSACRE.

One Hundred of the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment Killed and Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

Last night, at 8½ o'clock, a train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, containing a portion of Col. TORCHIN'S Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, while passing over a bridge near Huron, Ind., one hundred and forty-three miles west of Cincinnati, fell through, killing and wounding over one hundred soldiers. Intelligence of the disaster reached here late last night, when a special train was dispatched to their assistance.

The following dispatch has been received from the operator of the telegraph office at Huron, dated ten minutes past 1 o'clock this morning:

The bridge No. 48 was broken in two. It let four cars down into the bed of the creek, and one on the top of them. The engine and one car passed over safely. There are about one hundred wounded, and en or fifteen killed. The Colonel of the regiment says that about that number are killed, although nearly all of one company are missing. It is thought that the bridge was weakened by some malicious persons.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 18—P. M.

The accident on the Ohio and Marietta Railroad has proved worse than was at first reported. Four passenger cars went into the creek, one box and one baggage car on top of them. These cars contained two hundred and fifty men, Companies E, F, G and I. The latter two companies are the principal sufferers. Capt. HOWARD, of Company I, is among the killed. Up to this time about thirty of the dead have been taken out, and more are under the wreck. A train is now on the way here with ninety-two of the wounded. The impression at the wreck is that forty to fifty are killed. The indications are strong that the bridge was tampered with by malicious or traitorous persons. The bridge was sixty feet span, ten feet high, and was lately inspected.

The following are the names of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.

COMPANY E—Martin Kellogg, J. C. Valentine, Lewis Babbett.

COMPANY G—C. H. Colding, David Noble, G. M. Bradstine.

COMPANY I—Capt. B. B. Howard, Corporal Jerry Ingram, Corporal A. Painter, W. A. Ross, Carroll J. Coleman, H. Connors, John Brown, Joseph Smith, private McConnolly, Capt. Bruce, H. C. Burroughs, W. Harwick, Antoine Paffner, Jno. Douglas, H. Hunt, and four others whose names have not been ascertained.

WOUNDED.

COMPANY A—First Lieut. Clinton J. Wharton, seriously; private Massey.

COMPANY B—John Blackman, leg amputated; J. W. Peck.

COMPANY F—W. E. Brown, Daniel Marcy, Prospect Waring, Richard Porter, James Myers, J. H. Harkinson, C. W. Martin, John Russell, Felix Cox, J. H. Border, W. Welsh, W. W. Leone, B. F. Wright, Daniel Smith, Corporal H. E. Beebe, Corporal A. Goldsmith, A. G. Plummer, J. W. Lindsay, J. Anns, Andrew McCormick, H. Alwood.

COMPANY G—Geo. Morris, Semmely, Wm. Tracy, Jno. Lyons, Alfred Taylor, Caleb Showers, Benj. Bennett, Jno. Abbeel, H. F. Miller, Michael James, Christian, John Hayes, Robert G. Osborne; seriously—H. Stott, Martin Waltmer, Dennis Gallagher, Dennis Tounis, R. Mumford, J. Mumford, W. Billings, W. H. Whiteley, J. B. McMullen, H. A. Reed, J. W. Honghtaling, Chas. E. Belton, Jas. Maxwell, Stephen Stallick, James N. Tenniston, J. A. Lindsay, Lewis Springer, Clark Dodge, H. Farr, H. Hopewell, Thos. Dyck, Abraham Persing, Charles Hersing.

COMPANY I.—Daniel Snyder, A. Gilmore, Alfred Crippen, Charles H. Rea, John Rhinas, Conrad Jehlesser, James Lynn, seriously, J. S. Allison, Wm. Wippo, Auguste Winthrop, L. M. Carroll, W. P. Tyler, John Morrissey, W. H. Vickers, Frank Hardee, H. Hobbs, Nicholas Alone, M. V. Foley, Michael Maloney, Harrison Cowder, Howard Beardsley, W. C. Smith, E. J. Irwin, M. Jones, W. Pitman, Daniel Farlow, John Kramer, Corporal Vincent, Simon Victor Amiken, H. Dennis, H. H. Palmer, seriously, James Dawson, John Fritk, S. Dowling, W. Noble, John W. Boston.

COMPANY K—James C. Fullerton and twelve others, so slightly wounded that we omit their names. Six are seriously wounded beyond hopes of recovery.

The wounded arrived here at 5 P. M., and were all taken to the Marine Hospital, where ample arrangements have been made for their comfort.

The Whales Indorsed.

The following letter from LOUIS AGASSIS, Professor of Natural History at Harvard University, gives an interesting account of the whales on exhibition at Jones' Wood. As will be seen, it was addressed to Mr. COGSWELL, Superintendent of the Astor Library, in this City, and published by his permission

MY DEAR SIR: There is so much deception practiced with public exhibitions, that I wish to place the enterprise of a worthy Bostonian under the patronage of your respected name in New-York. Mr. CUTTING, the successful manager of the Boston Aquarium, has for the last four months, given us the novel and unprecedented spectacle of a living whale, in the large central tank of his establishment. This is the first time that any representation of that family has been exhibited alive. But within a few days, Mr. CUTTING has surpassed himself, by bringing together three of these animals, which may now be seen gamboling and blowing in their monster tank as lustily as in the open sea. He now proposes to transfer his captives to New-York for exhibition, and has requested me to give him a certificate of the genuineness of his advertisement; and this I cheerfully do, by stating that the animals he has secured belong to the large family of the whales, that it is neither the right whale, nor the sperm whale, nor the porpoise, but the species known to naturalists as the Belunga, or white whale, or which is most common along the shores of Greenland, and occasionally appears in shoals in the Bay of St. Lawrence, its southernmost limit of distribution. The sight of these specimens has been a source of much information for me, and I have no doubt that of the many thousand visitors who have seen them in Boston, such only have been disappointed as would also be disappointed at the sight of a rhinocerous or a Hippopotamus, or even the Falls of Niagara.

With great regard, yours very truly,

(Signed) L. AGASSIS.

Mr. COGSWELL, Astor Library.
NAHANT, Aug. 22, 1861.

A Voice from the Street Preacher.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sept. 18, is an article headed "Street Preaching Morally and Legally Considered." Believing you would not willingly injure a law-abiding citizen, I request you will insert this correction, as the article in question is entirely one-sided, and does me great injustice. You give the evidence of Policeman MEAD, which is false in many particulars, as was proved on the day of trial by numerous witnesses. As for defying the laws and universe, I am, and always have been, a law-abiding citizen; but as an American, as a citizen, and as a freeman, a descendant from those who fought and bled for the liberty of my country, I will not part with my inalienable right of free speech. In article first, of the amendment to the Constitution, is the following:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble," &c.

Hoping you will do me the justice of publishing the above, I remain yours, truly,

E. FALCONER, No. 5 Mangin-street.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 18, 1861.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, of the U. S. Navy; James B. Field, of Taunton, Mass.; P. Thurlow, of Philadelphia; Wayman Crow, of St. Louis; Capt. Gillis, of Washington; H. Kipp, of Buffalo; Calvin C. Bint, of St. Louis; E. R. Sprague and family, of Buffalo, and S. R. Van Duzen, of Newburgh, are at the Astor House.

Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois; L. Pruyn, of Albany; R. S. Denny, of Boston. B. Sanford, of Albany; Dr. Payne, of Baltimore; W. A. Seymour and family, of Baltimore, and S. Rich, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

G. W. Symmington, T. P. Rich, E. T. Wilson, J. Galvin and A. T. Turner, of Boston; W. H. Tallman, of Chicago; H. Mosan, of Montreal; E. H. Kellogg, of Massachusetts; H. H. Wolcott, of Binghamton, and E. Miller, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. R. Lovering, of Boston; F. W. Eddy, of San Francisco; Capt. Eddy, of the United States Army; Johnston Livingston, of Tivoli; J. C. Crager, of Tivoli; George P. Upham, of Boston; J. N. Borland and J. H. Wolcott, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Capt. Fred. Meyers, of the U. S. A.; Capt. J. Reed, of New-York; F. Marques, of Porto Rico; J. Freeman and lady, of St. Paul; T. S. Harrison, of the U. S. Navy; O. F. Garrison, of St. Louis; E. C. Kennedy, of California; Dr. Byrne, of the U. S. Army, and H. T. Henman, of Michigan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge E. S. Capron, of New-York; Capt. J. G. Smith, of Hartford; R. K. Viele, of Albany, and N. E. Payne and lady, of Rochester, are at the International Hotel.

Col. Jno. McClure, of Pennsylvania, and J. de Russy, of the Army, are at the New-York Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Volunteer Relief Fund.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF THE BROOKLYN BANKS—EFFECT OF THE WAR UPON CONTRACTORS—ACTION OF THE SUPERVISORS.

A special meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors was held yesterday afternoon at the County Jail, Supervisor CROOKE, President of the Board, in the Chair. A communication was received from Messrs. MORRIS & Co., contractors for supplying the Almshouse with tea, coffee, sugar, liquor, &c., asking to be released from their contract with the county, owing to the great rise, on account of the rebellion, in the price of the larger part of the articles which they agreed to supply. The matter was referred to the Almshouse Committee and Superintendents of the Poor.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the communication of the County Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining if the suggestions therein made in regard to a further loan for the Volunteer Relief Fund could be carried into effect, submitted the following

REPORT.

That the matter has received the attention of the Committee. Your Committee have proposed to borrow the sum of $99,300, being three per cent. of the banking capital of the county, upon the supposition that this amount might be made to meet the wants of the county in this respect until the meeting of the next Legislature, and the same to be apportioned among the various banks in proportion to their capital, and to be borrowed in installments as the money may be required.

Two members of your Committee were delegated to call upon the various banks for the purpose of obtaining their assent to the proposition of the Committee.

It is with much pleasure that your Committee are enabled to report the assent of every Bank in the County to this proposition of the Committee. The Banks rely upon the good faith of the Board in making an application to the Legislature for an act legalizing our acts in this matter, and the patriotism of the Legislature in granting the same. Your Committee recommend the adoption of the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Resolved, That this Board approve the action of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the matter of a further loan for the Volunteer Relief Fund, and will adopt the plan proposed in the report of that Committee this day submitted to this Board.

Resolved, That this Board are much gratified at the prompt acquiescence of the Banks of this county to the proposed loan of three per cent. of their capital, and the instantaneous and patriotic response so made by them must meet with the approval of our whole community.

Resolved, That the County Treasurer of Kings is hereby directed to receive from the Banks of this county their respective proportional amounts of such loan, at such times and in such amounts as may be mutually agreed upon, and may be convenient for the requirements of the Volunteer Relief Fund. And that the said County Treasurer is hereby directed to issue proper certificates thereof, payable when in funds therefor, with interest.

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws are directed to apply to the Legislature of this State, at the opening thereof, for the passage of an act to enable this Board to borrow the money to pay the indebtedness so incurred.

The Committee also, in connection with the above, submitted a form of certificate, and the report, which was signed by Wm. Tuttle, Samuel Booth, Wm. H. Hazzard, P. S. Crooke, and M. Kalbfleisch, was unanimously adopted.

PROPOSALS FOR THE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

The Clerk of the Board presented a bundle of proposals for supplying materials and work for the new County Court-house. A long discussion ensued as to the propriety of receiving three proposals sent in a few minutes after the time mentioned in the advertisement had expired. They were finally received and opened with the rest. The following are the proposals made:

For the Mason Work.

J. W. Campbell.....	$96,690	Wm. Harrington.....	$71,300
F. D. Mason & Co....	87,000	John French.....	78,900
James McFarland.....	101,000	James B. Stringham..	92,060
Abraham Allen.....	79,973	Willett & Son.....	89,937
Burns & McCann.....	98,800	T. W. Rollins.....	91,500

For the Iron Work.

Mariott McKinney ..	$83,000	George R. Jackson..	$96,700
W. F. Nesbit	71,804	Outwater & Saxton..	91,500
James Howell.....	91,000	Cameron, Johnson &	
J. B. & W. W. Cornell.	107,140	Radley.....	67,525

For the Carpenter Work.

C. L. Dennington	$19,325	D. S. Voorhies.....	$15,495
Joseph Platt.....	18,500	John Rafter.....	13,915
William H. Noe.....	19,600	P. F. O'Brien.....	14,770
J. Van Riper.....	17,719	Close & Miller.....	13,874
James Amerman	11,835	A. Sieberg.....	19,900

For the Plumbing.

Bryan, Adams & Bryan	$2,750	Smith Wood.....	$3,100
Armstrong & Blackman	2,147	John Butler.....	1,950
James Boyle.....	3,212		

For the Granite.

Thomas Crane.....	$18,340	Alexander Edwards..	$16,960
John Taylor.....	18,500		

For the Marble Work.

James Sharkey.....	$70,000	Joseph Wilson.....	$72,343
Alender Maxwell....	72,743	James H. McGill....	58,825
John W. Masterson..	58,800	John Schuyster.....	69,948
John M. Webber.....	91,723	Morgan & Anderson..	64,600
Martin Dixson.....	79,500		

For Gas Pipes.

John Butler.....	$623	James Boyle.....	$1,352
Smith Wood.....	600		

Heating and Ventilation.

Charles R. Ellis....	$12,780	Hills & Benton.....	$15,200
Blake & Wheelock....	8,000	Felix Campbell.....	10,750
Gould, Vining, Brown & Co.....	12,780	Baker & Smith.....	13,800
		Blake & Wheelock...	7,550

The bids were all referred to the Committee on Court House for examination and report.

The Board adjourned until Tuesday next.

Meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee.

COLLECTOR BARNEY RESTORED TO FAVOR—THE PEOPLE'S STATE TICKET INDORSED.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee, held Tuesday evening, the following resolutions were adopted, indorsing the action of the Republican and People's State Conventions:

Resolved, That the Republican General Committee of Kings County heartily approves of the action of the Republican State Convention, reaffirms its resolutions, and promises its nominees a candid and undivided support.

Resolved, That following the example of the State Convention, this Committee is desirous of laying aside during the present crisis everything which may tend to set it at variance with any citizen who is loyal to the Government, and is willing to join with heart and hand in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

Resolved, That this Committee approves of carrying into the local election of this county at present the principles adopted by the State Convention, and desires that but one single ticket made up of citizens of unquestionable character, both public and private, loyal to the Government, unflinching in supporting it during the present war, and nominated without reference to past political ties, be presented to the people at the ensuing election.

The resolutions heretofore adopted censuring Collector BARNEY for retaining Democrats in office, were reconsidered and rescinded. The Committee adjourned for one week.

At a meeting of the Democratic General Committee on the same evening, the Committee refused to indorse the action of the Syracuse Convention, alleging as a reason, that it was not a regular meeting of the Committee, and a motion to adjourn, to meet at the mass meeting to be held on Fort Greene this afternoon, was swamped by the adoption of a motion to adjourn.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Fall exhibition of this Society was opened, yesterday, at the Academy of Music, with an unusually fine display of fruits, vegetables, flowers and plants. The exhibition will be continued throughout to-day and to-morrow.

THE PEOPLE'S MASS MEETING.—The People's Mass Meeting will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, on Fort Greene.

New-Jersey.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A German named HENRY AXT, boarding at No. 45 Mercer-street, Jersey City, attempted to destroy his life, yesterday morning, by severing an artery in his arm. When discovered he was very feeble from the loss of blood. The City Physician, Dr. HADDAN, was called in and attended him, and he is thought he will recover. Axt was found living on Staten Island, and a letter was found directed to his wife, in which he stated his intention of destroying his life.

PLEADING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A man named JOHN CARMODY was taken before Recorder MARSTELLER, of Jersey City, yesterday, charged with having passed a two dollar counterfeit bill, on the Cumberland Bank, Bridgeton, N. J., upon Mrs. BENNETT, at the corner of Grand and Greene-street. He was sent to jail to await trial.

RECORDER.—The Board of Water Commissioners and members of the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City, went to Belleville on their annual visit of inspection. The new pumping engine has been completed, and was put in operation on this occasion.

Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—A PATRIOTIC MOTTO.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here at 11 o'clock this morning. The Convention was fully attended. MARTIN BATES was chosen President. Previous to the organization there was considerable confusion.

There was a division of sentiment on the question of making or foregoing party nominations; and at 1 o'clock P. M. the Convention adjourned, without making any nominations.

The vote on the adjournment stood 230 against 134.

On the reassembling of the Convention this P. M. an informal ballot was taken for Governor, resulting as follows: ISAAC DAVIS, of Worcester, 479; EDWIN C. BAILEY, editor of the Boston *Herald*, 340. On motion of Mr. BAILEY, Mr. DAVIS' nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. BAILEY was then unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a series, giving, as the motto of the party—"The Federal Government, it must and shall be maintained," sustaining heartily the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war; asserting, as their principles, "Separation never, Union forever;" demanding of the Government equal protection to loyal men and their property in all the States; charging the Republicans with taking a position which leaves only absorption of the Democracy and independent nominations; imperatively advocating the repeal of the two years' amendment, and appealing to the people to join with the Democrats in electing honest and competent men to office.

The State Fair.

WATERTOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The attendance at the State Fair to-day was large. It was estimated that there were 20,000 people on the ground. A large number of distinguished citizens of Canada were present, also many prominent agriculturists from different States. Col. B. P. JOHNSON, Secretary of the Society, to-day received notification from the President of his appointment as Commissioner to the World's Exhibition in 1862.

Large Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The extensive paper mills of VAN LIEW & Co., at East Bloomfield, were entirely destroyed by fire last night, with a large quantity of stock, machinery, &c. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss $20,000, which is insured for $12,500 in Newark and New-York offices.

The Canal Tolls.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The tolls on the Canals from their opening to Sept. 15, 1861, amounts to $2,214,355. Do. in 1860, $1,785,862.

Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

The *Arabia* sailed at 10 A. M., with 42 passengers for Liverpool and 20 for Halifax. She took no specie.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Sept. 18.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT—Sales of Red State at $1 08@$1 10; Amber Michigan, $1 18, and White Michigan at $1 22@$1 25, including 400 bushels on private terms. OATS—Sales of car lots of State at 33½c., delivered, and 34c. for 1,000 bushels Canada East. CORN dull at 60c.; sales 4,700 bushels, in store, and 2,000 do. afloat. BARLEY—3,300 bushels Rouses' Point at 75c. WHISKY—Sales 50 bbls. at 18½c., and 220 bbls. at 18¾c. Receipts by Central Railroad for New-York—486 bbls. Oil, 8,149 bbls. Flour, 1,485 bags and 300 bbls. Wheat, 72 sacks Wool, 174 bbls. Highwines, 1,365 boxes Cheese, 273 bags Seed, 14 bales Hops, 65 hhds. Tobacco; for Boston